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POETRY.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Flag of the Stars and Stripes, though trod
Into the dust each sacred fold,
And torn by traitorous hands, thank God
Thy glorious hues I still behold!
Though Sumpter's battlements no more
Reveal thy flaming stars above,
Still, still thy folds are streaming o'er
A million bosoms warm with love!

What though a single flag be lost—
What though a thousand be the same—
While to the breeze a fold is tossed,
Though spotless as our country's fame,
Heaven's burning stars and azure sky
Shall blazon every sheet outspread,
And every patriot's blood shall dye
His country's cherished flag with red!

A hundred times thy sight has cheered
The brave when war's red fires were gleaming,
And battle-clouds have ever cleared
To show thy beauteous colors streaming;
Still wave as proudly, and defy
Each daring traitor's mad endeavor—
While stars and sky are fixed on high
The UNION'S banner floats forever!

Still rolls the mighty Universe;
And moves unharmed each circling world,
Though erring stars fly from their course,
To mad destruction fiercely hurled;
Though fiery comets sweep the arch
And threaten direst ruin sure,
The planets keep their heavenly march,
And God's eternal laws endure.

The monarch of the mountain air
Forbearing rests in conscious strength,
But let his goading foes beware
Lest he be roused to rage at length.
The vengeance of the bosom calm
When kindled, burns with steady fire—
The Serpent coiled beneath the Palm
Should dread the peaceful Eagle's ire!

—*Territorial Enterprise.*

THE SMITH OF RAGENBACH.

In the Principality of Hohelohe, Laugenburg, is a small village called Ragenbach, where about twenty years ago the following heart-rending but also heroic event took place. One afternoon, in the early spring, in the tavern-room of Ragenbach, several men and women having assembled from the village, sat at their ease, none anticipating what would happen on that eventful day. The smith formed one of the merry company—a strong, vigorous man, with a resolute countenance and daring mien, but also with such a good-natured smile upon his lips, that every one who saw him admired him. Every evil-disposed person shunned him, for the valiant smith would allow nothing wrong in his presence, and it was not advisable to have any thing to do with him except in a proper manner. His arms were like bars of irons, and his fists like forge-hammers, so that few could equal his strength of body.

The brave smith sat near the door, chatting with one of his neighbors, I know not what; all at once the door sprang open, and a large dog came staggering into the room—a great, strong, powerful beast, with a ferocious, frightful aspect. His head was hanging down, and his eyes bloodshot; his red colored tongue hanging half-way out of his mouth, and his tail dropped between his legs. Thus the ferocious beast entered the room, out of which there was no escape but by one door. Scarcely had the smith's neighbor, who was bathkeeper of the place, seen the animal, when he became deathly pale, sprang up, and exclaimed with a horrid voice, "Good heavens, the dog is mad."

Then rose an outcry! The room was full of men and women, and the foaming beast stood before the only entrance; no one could leave without passing him. He snapped savagely right and left, and no one could pass without being bitten. This increased the horrible confusion. All sprang up, and shrank from the furious dog with agonizing countenances. Who should deliver them from him? The smith also stood among them, and as he saw the anguish of the people, it flashed across his mind how many of his happy and contented neighbors would be made miserable by a mad dog, and he formed a resolution the like of which is scarcely to be found in the history of the human race for high-mindedness and nobleness. Certainly his brown cheek paled a little, but his eyes sparkled with divine fire, and an elevated resolution shone from the smooth brow of the simple-minded man.

"Back all," thundered he with his deep, strong voice. "Let no one stir, for no one can vanquish the beast but me. One victim must fall in order to save all, and I will be that victim; I will hold the brute, and whilst I do so, make your escape." The smith had scarcely spoken these words, when the dog started towards the shrieking people: but he went not far. "With God's help!" cried the smith, and he rushed upon the foaming beast, seized him with an iron grasp, and dashed him to the floor.

Oh! what a terrible struggle followed! The dog bit furiously on every side in the most frightful manner. His long teeth tore the arms and thighs of the heroic smith, but he would not let him loose. Regardless alike of the excessive pain and the horrible death which must ensue, he held down with an iron grasp the snapping, biting, howling brute, until all had escaped—till all, all were rescued and in safety. He then flung the half-strangled beast from him against the wall, and dripping with blood and venomous foam, he left the room, locking the door after him. Some persons shot the dog through the windows. But oh! merciful God! what will become of the brave, unfortunate smith?

Weeping and lamenting, the people surrounded him who had saved their lives at the expense of his own. "Be quiet, my friends, do not weep for me, for I have only performed my duty. When I am dead, think of me with love, and now pray for me that God will not let me suffer long or too much. I will take care that no further mischief shall occur through me, for I must certainly become mad." He went straight to his workshop, and selected a long chain, the heaviest and firmest of his whole stock. He then, with his own hands, welded it upon his own limbs, and around the anvil so firmly, that no power on earth could break it. "There," said he, "it is done," after silently and solemnly contemplating the work. "Now you are secure, and I inoffensive so long as I live; bring me my food. The rest I leave to God; into his hands I commend my spirit." Nothing could save the brave smith—neither tears, lamentations, nor prayers. Madness seized him, and after nine days he died; but truly he died, only to awake to a more beautiful and glorious life at the right hand of God. He died, but his memory will live from generation to generation, and will be venerated to the end of time.

Search history through, and you will find no action more glorious and sublime than the deed of this simple-minded man, the smith of Ragenbach. It is easy for noble minds to die like Winkelried, or Martius Curtis, the high-spirited Roman youth; but to go to the sacrifice with the certainty of death, and moreover, being obliged to await a death so awful, during long, fearful hours and days; that is, to die not once, but a thousand times. And such a death was that of the smith of Ragenbach. Such a sacrifice the smith of Ragenbach made in order to save his neighbors. May his memory ever be sacred.—*Practical Christian.*

TRAITS OF A GOOD PASTOR.

1. Ability to *feed the flock*. This is the first and chief duty of the spiritual shepherd. No flock can thrive unless skillfully and regularly fed. The good pastor must, therefore, understand and provide for these spiritual wants. He must feed them with knowledge, not with science, or philosophy, or literary fancies—these are mere husks—but with the Word of God. The Bible is the great storehouse from which he must draw. He may not serve them with rhetoric, or logic, or poetic dainties. These give no spiritual nurture. It is *truth* that edifies or sanctifies. Not all truth, but God's truth, divine truth,—those truths that make wise unto salvation. He is, therefore, the best pastor, who is most successful in imparting *Scriptural* knowledge to his people.

2. Skill and sympathy in the care of the lambs. These are the hopeful element in every flock. Hence every good shepherd has a special care for the lambs. If these are neglected and lost, the flock will soon dwindle. They, too, must be watched over with tender solicitude.

3. The feeble and sickly must also share the sympathy and care of the shepherd.—Such will be found in every flock. Hence the eye of the shepherd must be quick to discern the symptoms of disease, and his hand prompt to administer the proper remedy.

4. The erring and wayward must be cared for; the wanderer must be followed even upon the mountain and in the wilderness. The rod and the staff must be wielded for correction and discipline, when the voice of warning and instruction fails.

5. Courage and fidelity in defending the flock, is an important element. Without are dogs and ravening wolves; and not unfrequently these find their way even into the fold. They come in sheep's clothing, and hence are all the more dangerous. No animal is so much exposed, and so powerless to resist its enemies, as the timid, guileless sheep. Hence the need of a careful and courageous shepherd. And woe to the flock whose pastor quails and flees when he sees the wolf approach. The good shepherd will not only beard the lion and the bear, but must even lay down his life in defense of the flock.

6. The good shepherd is familiar with all the members of his fold. He calleth them by name. He knoweth his sheep, and hence they know and follow him.

7. He is an "example to the flock." He goeth before and leadeth them. They not only hear and obey his voice, but they watch and follow his steps. He must, therefore, take heed to his ways, and know that he is leading them into the green pastures and beside the still waters.—*Presbyter.*

Interesting Ceremony at the Old North Reformed Dutch Church.

Raising of the Stars and Stripes on the tower—Enthusiasm of the People—Speeches, Songs, etc.

The Old North Dutch Church was the scene of great attention and interest last Monday, 29th of April, at 4 P. M., connected with the raising of a beautiful and costly flag, the endeared emblem of our national Union. The announcement had been made, that the Stars and Stripes were to go up on the steeple of this ancient but beautiful and grand edifice, and though Col. Ellsworth's Fire Brigade of Zouaves were marching down Broadway, two blocks off, a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the spectacle.

The fact of the church being one of the few surviving memorials of the Revolution added much to the interest of the ceremony. The Old Church has stood in its place nearly a century, and was used for a hospital, prison, and barracks, by the British soldiery, at the time the British army had possession of New York. All these things tended to throw around the raising of the flag upon its steeple unbounded enthusiasm. It was the spontaneous outburst of the patriotism of the people.

After the introduction of the exercises, the National Anthem was sung:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;"

by the great crowd, with admirable effect. At the same time all the windows in all the streets were crowded with beholders. Judge Woodruff, presiding, then called on Rev. Dr. Chambers to offer prayer.

Rev. Dr. De Witt made some very impressive remarks, exhorting to a devotion to the upholding the flag as the symbol of the Government, the Constitution, and the laws, which should never falter until that flag should proudly float again over all the land.

Rev. Dr. Vermilye was then loudly called for at the conclusion of the remarks of the preceding speaker.

He said he had positively been forced upon the stand, and told that he must speak. He had not a word to say for *secession*, but as a Dutchman, he was opposed to this kind of *coercion*. After all, he could not find it in his heart not to say a few words for the Old North Church, and the flag of his country.

It might appear a paradox, but he must say he was glad Fort Sumter had been taken—glad, for it had roused a spirit in the North, and had awakened the whole North to realize, as they would not otherwise, that this was war as well as rebellion. The insult had been offered to the flag of our country by traitors and rebels, and that insult would be fully avenged. It was just the thing the country stood in need of. We could not otherwise have believed that traitors meant so much as they do. But now there is no mistaking the meaning. They mean to pull down the Stars and Stripes, the beautiful emblem of our Union. The balls that rattled around Fort Sumter, and went through the old flag, meant just this—the pulling down the Government. Now, the right kind of enthusiasm has been evoked. There is no longer division in the North. All are for one object—the defending and upholding the American flag.

It has been said the Dutch are slow to move. We pause, we consider, we come to our conclusion; and when we do move, you know where to find us. We may be the *last* in the field; but one thing you may rely on—we will be *the last to leave it.*

Some people were opposed to mixing up politics and religion. For his part, he thought that was the truest religion that stood at the back of a good government in its hour of need.

The Stars and Stripes are the banner of civil and religious liberty, and he firmly believed the downfall of civil liberty would be soon followed with the enslaving of religion. We defend civil and religious freedom. To this extent we mix up politics and religion—no more. He hoped that the spirit which had been evoked, would go on deepening, and widening, and intensifying over all the North and West, until not only the grave of secession shall be dug, but until secession is put into it, its death-knell rung, and the earth covered over it, burying it so deep that it would never have a resurrection.

Rounds of applause followed, amid the most intense enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the beautiful flag, twenty by thirty feet, was flung to the breeze amid cheers on cheers.

The meeting was then addressed by Joseph Hoxie, Esq., in a strain of eloquent and touching remarks. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the concourse of people slowly dispersed."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE FIRST EDEN.

"To dress it and to keep it." That, then, was to be our work. Alas! what work have we set ourselves upon instead! How have we ravaged the garden, instead of kept it—feeding our war-horses with its flowers, and splintering its trees into spear-shafts!

"And at the east a flaming sword." Is its flame quenchless? and are those gates that keep the way indeed passable no more? or is it not rather that we no more desire to enter? For what can we conceive of that first Eden, which we might not win back if we chose? It was a place full of flowers, we say. Well; the flowers are always striving to grow wherever we suffer them; and the fairer the closer. There may, indeed, have been a fall of flowers, as a fall of man; but assuredly creatures such as we are can now fancy nothing lovelier than roses and lilies, which would grow for us side by side, leaf overlapping leaf, till the earth was white and red with them, if we cared to have it so. And Paradise was full of pleasant shades and fruitful avenues. Well, what hinders us from covering as much of the world as we like with pleasant shade, and pure blossom, and goodly fruit? Who forbids its valleys to be covered over with corn, till they laugh and sing? Who prevents its dark forests, ghostly and uninhabitable, from being changed into infinite orchards, wreathing the hills with frail-floretted snow, far away to the half-lighted horizon of April, and flushing the face of all the autumnal earth with glow of clustered food? But Paradise was a place of peace, we say, and all the animals were gentle servants to us. Well, the world would yet be a place of peace, if we were all peacemakers; and gentle service should we have of its creatures, if we gave them gentle mastery. But long as we make sport of slaying bird and beast, so long as we choose to contend rather with our fellows than with our faults, and make battle-fields of our meadows instead of pasture—so long, truly, the flaming sword will still turn every way, and the gates of Eden remain barred close enough, till we have sheathed the sharper flame of our passions, and broken down the closer gates of our own hearts.—*Ruskin.*

ATTENDING PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The public men of England set a good example to the people in a uniform attendance on Sabbath worship. A capital story is told of the Duke of Wellington, in this connection, by Mr. Gleig, in his Memoir:

Both at Strathfieldsaye and Walmer, the Duke was a regular attendant at public worship, and received the Sacrament as often as it was administered. It was a touching sight to see that great and venerable man kneeling devoutly before the rails of the village church, the sunlight falling through the stained-glass upon his head, and his own attention fixed entirely upon the act in which he was participating. He was not always so attentive during sermon time. Indeed, unless the preacher were eloquent, or the subject out of the common order, he used generally to gather himself up in the corner of his pew and go to sleep, when he sometimes snored audibly. He was very particular also in requiring that his guests should attend Divine service somewhere. It happened on one occasion that Count Nugent, an Irish gentleman, but an Austrian General, paid him a visit at Walmer Castle. Sunday morning came, and his Excellency said:

"Duke, do you go to church?"

"Always; don't you?"

"I can't go to church with you, for you know I'm a Catholic."

"O, very well, was the answer, and he rang the bell. When the servant entered, the Duke said,

"His Excellency wants to go to the Roman Catholic chapel, you can show where it is."

And sure enough, to the Roman Catholic chapel his Excellency was marched. The Duke, as he walked to church, observed,

"I knew he did not want me to go to church, nor to go himself, neither, but I thought it best that we should both go."

DR. FULLER FOR THE UNION.—The Baltimore correspondent of one of the daily papers says that "The Rev. Dr. Fuller, the eminent Baptist divine, though a South Carolinian by birth, and the owner of property and slaves in that State, is said to have taken high ground against the rebellion in his sermon recently. No man can doubt the Doctor's patriotism, whatever we may think of his notions about slavery."

IS GENIUS A DISEASE?

Not by reason of diseased nervous centres are men pre-eminent in intellectual energy, nor are they liable to become insane by reason of this energy, unless misdirected. They are pre-eminent because God has endowed them with the higher cerebral development, and because this is in healthy activity; when it falls into unhealthy activity, insanity is the result—a result not due to the original strength of the energy, but due to an original in the constitution transmitted from parents, or to a defect acquired through neglect of the plainest precepts of healthy living. It is from their weakness they fall, not because of their strength. One may pity the over-tasked man of genius, and sympathize with his imprudence; one may regret that a knowledge of the simpler laws of life and health is not more general; but one cannot draw from the biographies of illustrious men an argument in favor of the notion that genius is allied to insanity. Over-work and unseemly neglect kill the meanest as inevitably as the highest. It is a tragedy which is no respecter of persons, and darkens a thousand homes which are never brightened with a ray of genius.

If genius were disease, the greatest men ought to manifest the most unmistakable signs of it. Yet we do not learn that Sophocles, Dante, Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, Goethe, and Scott, among the poets, or Giotto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, and Rubens, among the painters, or Bacon, Spinoza, and Kant, among philosophers, either claim our sorrow for their intellectual eclipse, or our pity for their eccentricities. We are told that men of genius are always eccentric. They are always original, and generally much self-absorbed; but we believe that there will be found among them very little eccentricity of the kind noticeable in mad people. We have ourselves known a great many people pre eminent in intellect, and can not recall one who was remarkable for any such eccentricity; whereas we have known people whose eccentricities were such that their friends generally alluded to them as "half-cracked," yet these people were by no means remarkable for intellectual power.

That it is over-excitement, and disregard of the laws of health, rather than the amount of cerebral power, which causes insanity of men of genius, may be suspected from the single comparison of Southey and Wordsworth. No one, we suppose, will for an instant question the immeasurable superiority of Wordsworth's genius; yet his long and laborious life was passed without a threat of cerebral disease; whereas poor Southey paid the penalty of overwork. Wordsworth was much in the open air, taking active exercise. Southey lived in his study. The explanation lies there.

Our conclusion, then, is briefly this: Genius is health and strength, not disease and weakness; it is sanity and virtue, not insanity and vice. The man of genius may be sickly and vicious; but he is so by reason of a sickly body and a vacillating will; not by any means because, with this body and this will, he also possesses a splendid intellect.—*Blackwood.*

Old South Chapel Prayer Meeting.

A request was made by the parents of a young man who has gone into the army, that he may be preserved from the corrupting influence of the camp, and that his head may be covered in the day of battle. This is the feeling of many parents, who have sons gone forth to fight the battles of the country. The moral influence to which our sons are exposed is more dangerous than the missiles of their enemies. They are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Let us bear them on our hearts to the throne of grace.

It was suggested that Union men in the secession States are in a very unpleasant condition. They are harrassed, and in many instances compelled to flee from their homes. They are greatly to be pitied, and have a claim on our sympathy. This is especially the case with Christians in Baltimore. In several of the churches in that city, Friday of last week was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. A prayer was offered for the brethren who are in the midst of such a generation of the ungodly. The spirit of the slave power domineers over white men. They are persecuted for the sake of their opinions conscientiously formed.

The lesson of the morning was the ninety-first Psalm. When Bonaparte invade Russia, in 1812, with 600,000 men, the Emperor Alexander was greatly alarmed and said to his chaplain, "I thought you was my friend; everybody else is distressed, but you are unmoved. How is this?" He said God had taught him the ninety-first Psalm. The Emperor was angry and struck the Bible, knocking it off the table; it fell upon the floor and opened at this very Psalm. From it the chaplain gave instruction to the Emperor which resulted in his conversion. The promises of God contained in it were verified. "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honor him." Nearly all the French army found graves in Russia.

A letter was read from Wheeling, Va., dated April 22, containing the following intelligence:

The intense political excitement here does not prevent some degree of religious interest. Yesterday being communion season, five persons united with the Second Presbyterian Church, of whom three are young business men of promise. A considerable number of young men have joined during the past year, which our pastor attributes largely to the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association, which had its origin in that church some three years since, though now embracing members from the various evangelical churches in the city.

P. S. The Stars and Stripes are still floating in all parts of the city, though the citizens are much excited by rumors of Gov. Letcher's sending men to seize the Custom House and Postoffice. Union Guards are formed in several wards, and are expecting arms to arrive to-day.

This morning a native of Bethlehem of Judea, was present. He was converted by reading the Bible, and was imprisoned in Jerusalem. He was released from the dungeon by the American Consul. He was greatly pained that this country, the abode of freedom, and the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, should be engaged in civil war. He believed that the Stars and Stripes would triumph.

Uncle Tom, so called, said that he did not know much about the star, but he did know something about the *stripes*. He had a heart as large as all out doors. He was glad that all the fugitives were not black men. The white fugitive found rest here as well as the black. He believed that God would go forth with our armies to battle for human rights.

Many prayers were offered for our country and its civil rulers, and the officers of our navy and army.

The interest at Globe Hall is still progressive. Several interesting cases of conversion have recently taken place.

This day (Friday) was observed as a day of fasting at North Street. There seemed a deep prostration of soul before God. During three years a daily prayer meeting has been sustained in this Hall. Many have been reclaimed from drunkenness and licentiousness by the prayers and efforts of God's people.

A sailor informed us that he was going to sea this day, to sail under the Stars and Stripes. He regretted to leave us. He was born in another country, but was born again in this chapel. A few months ago he was a wretched, degraded, drunken sailor. His feet have been taken out of the horrible pit and miry clay, and placed upon a rock, and a new song put into his mouth, even praise to his God.

Such cases are proofs of the sovereignty of God. He can pluck brans from the burning.

A request for prayers was read for loyal citizens, who reside in the seceding States. Deep sympathy was expressed for this class of citizens. Prayers were offered for them. The Psalm read exhorted us to put our trust in God.—*Boston Recorder.*

THE ROAR OF THE SEA.

Whilst the sea is yet unseen, it makes itself felt and heard. At first, there is a distant, dull monotony of sound; and, gradually, this far-off murmur swells into a roar which absorbs and dominates all other voices. At once the attention is arrested by the solemn alternation, the invariable return of the deep, low note, ever swelling into thunder. Not so regular the oscillation of the pendulum which measures the hours. But very far in its regularity from being like the uniformity of mechanical motion. We feel in it, rather, or believe we feel in it, the vibrating intonation of life. In fact, at the moment of the flood, when wave rises upon wave, immense, electrical, there mingles with the rolling storm of the waters the murmur of the shells and the thousand various beings which are borne along with them in their course, and at the reflux of the waves there is a sound which makes us comprehend that the sea carries back along with the sands these, its faithful tribes, and receives them into her bosom. Wherever one may behold the ocean it is ever imposing and terrible. Such is it around headlands, from which it spreads far away in all directions; such, and sometimes even more so, in those broad but circumscribed places where it is vexed and trammelled by enclosing shores, and where it rushes in with furious currents which hurl it high upon the rocks. In such situations as these its infinite expanse is wanting; but the spirit of its infinity is ever present still: without visible sign, it makes itself felt, and even the more powerfully for having none.—*Michelet.*

THE SOCIAL HORROR.

An untidy woman! little soap and much perfume. Plenty of jewelry and lack of strings and buttons. Silks and laces, and tattered under-clothes. Diamond rings and soiled collar. Feathers and flowers, and battered cap frill. Silk stockings and shabby boots. Who has not seen her? If you are a person of courage, enter her dressing room. Make your way over the carpet, through mismated slippers, tippets, belts, ribbons, hair pins, pictorial magazines, fashion prints and unpaid bills, and look vainly around for a chair that is sufficiently free from dust to sit down upon. Look at the dingy muslin window curtains, the questionable bed quilt and pillow cases, the unfreshness of everything your eye falls upon.

Open the closet door, and see the piles of dresses, all wanting the stich in time, heaped pell mell upon the pegs; see the bandboxes without covers, and all the horrible paraphernalia of a lazy, vivid, inefficient, vacant, idealess female monstrosity, who will, of course, be chosen out of a bevy of practical, good, common sense girls, by some man who prides himself on "his knowledge of woman," as his "help meet" for life! I used the word "monstrosity" advisedly; for even in the cell of a prison I have seen wretched females trying, with woman's beautiful instinct, to brighten and beautify the bare walls with some rude colored print. Thank Heaven! the untidy woman is the exception, not the rule. Would we could say turning to business or pleasure, drowning the same of the untidy man.—*Fanny Fern.*

A DEMENTED PEOPLE.

The Southern people seem to have gone mad with passion. Their papers misrepresent the North with a studied ferocity that must excite universal pity here. The readers of their lying papers are told that the United States Government has raised an immense army to liberate their slaves, burn their towns, confiscate their estates, and to annihilate the South altogether. Then, again, the belief is encouraged that the North will be divided, that the South will receive aid from New York and elsewhere. Never were a brave people more deceived, deluded, and humbugged to their own ruin, than are the citizens of the South by their dishonest and ambitious leaders. The United States Government has taken up arms to maintain its own existence, to put down rebellion, to assert its constitutional authority, and to preserve the rights of all the loyal States, and it will not pause until these ends have been secured. Secession is a crime, and unless it be repented of speedily, the South will become a desert.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—Starr King said once that Universalists and Unitarians differ in this: Universalists think that God is too good to damn them; Unitarians think they are too good to be damned.

WEAK CHRISTIANS.

It is often asserted that the health of people in this country is degenerating, and children are more sickly than their parents. The assertion seems to rest on a foundation of facts, and is alarming to every good citizen. The Missouri *Baptist* thinks there is a similar degeneracy in religious health, and specifies some classes in proof:

1. There are some brethren so physically weak that they cannot raise their hand as high up as their pockets, and some not so weak but that they do that, who are not able to lift it out again.

2. There are some brethren so weak from the labors of business, that they have not strength to walk to church on the Sabbath, and some not quite so weak, who can get there only once on that day.

3. There are some so weak after the toils of the day, that they are not able to walk to prayer-meeting; and then again, others who can get there, who are too weak to speak or pray.

4. There are some brethren so weak as to be unable to rise early enough to have family worship before business hours; then there are others, who do rise early, but are too weak to reach down the family Bible.

5. There are some brethren so weak in talents, that they are not quite so weak when a political meeting is on hand.

A TIME TO DANCE.

Calling at the house of an old friend a few days since, we fell into conversation about his little daughter, when the following dialogue, "for substance of doctrine," took place:

"Have you any little girl?"

"Yes, one nine years old."

"Does she dance?"

"Yes, certainly. From my window I see her dancing every day, up and down the yard, and out into the street."

"Does she take the step?"

"I guess you would think so, if you saw her. She steps up and down, and round and across. All sorts of steps, more in one hour than you can count."

"Does she have a teacher?"

"Oh! yes; her mother teaches her in this way: She gives her a lesson on some sewing, and when her task is finished, the little girl feels all over as if it was time to dance, and so, putting on her sack and boots, she sallies forth. There is a flock of kind and happy children at the next door, and they come out and join her, and the dance begins. It's a beautiful sight."

"What do they dance?"

"Country dances—that is, dances made in the country. Now and then, Cato, the dog, from over the way, springs in among them, and proposes a polka. Dogs always like polkas. They are not to blame, 'for God has made them so.'"

"Do they have any music?"

"Certainly they do, and the best I ever heard. It comes right up from their glad hearts. In cold weather they furnish it all. But in a few weeks, when the maple is casting its blossoms, and the green grass is coming up out of the ground, and the south wind is waking the earth from its sleep, their orchestra will be greatly enlarged. They will be joined by the oriole, with his silver trumpet, and the thrush, and the robin, and the blue-bird, who, making their nests in the elms above, will pour down their music upon the performers below. With such music, and a ball-room so beautiful, what little girl could keep from dancing? Oughtn't we to pity poor children who have to dance in the cellars and alleys of the town, and those—big and little—who are crowded into great, hot, and dusty rooms, without any grass, flowers, and trees, and who are obliged to hop round at the music of fiddles and horns, instead of the sweet melody of the birds?"

"Does it make your girl sick to dance?"

"Not by a great deal. When, just at evening, she goes out to dance for an hour, she returns with a face flushed with health—she is hungry for the supper; and when she lies down for the night, she falls quickly asleep, to dream of music and dancing, and all that is beautiful in sight or sound."

A BRIEF PASTORAL CHARGE.

I charge you, my young brother, to take care of your body. Eat nothing which does not agree with your digestive apparatus—masticate it well—take regular and sufficient exercise daily—go to bed at 10 o'clock P. M., and rise at 6 o'clock A. M.—and maintain "a prudent, cautious self-control" over your animal passions.

I charge you to take care of your *mind*. Discipline and furnish it daily. "Let the word of God dwell in you richly with all wisdom." Make continual and choice additions to your stores of knowledge—otherwise constantly pouring out, as you will be called to do, "your barrel will soon run emptyings."

I charge you to take care of your *heart*. Keep it with all diligence. Be watchful and prayerful. Unless the principle of grace implanted within you is kept vigorous and thriving, you will not be happy in your sacred calling, nor successful in it, nor be a fit example to Christians, in charity, in faith, in purity.

I charge you to take care of your doctrine. Let it be that which was once delivered unto the saints—preserve it uncorrupt—faithfully preach it, in season, out of season—contend earnestly for it, and see that your flock be rooted and grounded in it.

Taking this course—keeping your body under subjection, stocking your mind with precious furniture, keeping your heart right in the sight of God, and your doctrine according to Divine revelation, and having it drop in public and private, in the sanctuary and from house to house, "as the rain upon the grass, and as the dew upon the tender herb"—you will make full proof of your ministry, and when the Chief Shepherd appears, will receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away. Amen.—*Ch. Secretary.*

WATCH FOR SOULS.—"Watch for souls." Chrysostom says that he never read those words without trembling, though he preached several times a day. Baxter says: "Brethren, if saving of souls be your end, you will certainly be intent out of the pulpit as well as in it." "Watch for souls." How? "As those who must give account."

LOVE is our best gift to our fellow beings, and that which makes any gift valuable in the sight of heaven.

YOUTH'S.

THE BIRD-FRIENDS.

"Dicky," said Cherry, hopping from the floor where he had been searching for crumbs, "I am afraid I've eaten something bad, I feel so sick. I must go right into my cage. Oh, I wish I hadn't dashed my wings against the wires so, then our mistress wouldn't have let us out;" and the poor canary flew into his cage, and tucked his little head under his wing. Dick was greatly distressed when he saw his friend so ill, and cried so loud and shrill, that Mistress Nannie heard him, and came in haste and alarm to see what ailed her pets. When she saw her poor Cherry asleep, while the bright sun was shining in at the window, she began to feel very anxious.

"What can it be?" she said. "He was so happy and well an hour ago;" and Nannie got her "Bird Fancier," and looked it over to find what she should do for Cherry. "Oh, I'm afraid he'll die! Dicky, what's the matter with Cherry? the poor little darling!"

"Twee! Twee!" was what Nannie understood Dick to say, as he put his pretty head out between the wires, and regarded Cherry mournfully. "He's sick, Nannie; poor Cherry's sick, and Dicky's so sorry!" was what he did say. "Oh, Cherry, please wake up, and tell me where you feel bad."

Very slowly birdie's mottled head came out from under his wing, and the little feeble voice said, "All over, Dicky. I feel very sick," and Cherry shut his eyes and shivered.

All day long did Nannie watch and nurse the invalid birdie; and when the doctor came to see her mother, she begged him to prescribe for Cherry, but the dear little fellow would only open his eyes, and taste what she gave him, saying, softly: "Only let me sleep, Nannie, it hurts me so to move."

Nannie left her pet tearfully, saying, "He'll be better in the morning," and then she tried to comfort Dicky, who sat still on his perch, refusing to eat, and chirping *very* sadly when Nannie talked to him.

Now, Dicky had always been the invalid. He had a bad cough, and Nannie feared he had consumption. Very often would Nannie wake up in the night and hear the poor thing coughing, and get up to give him his medicine—brown sugar, with just the least bit of cayenne-pepper in it, or something else as good. Dick had not sung any for weeks; Cherry did all the singing, and a more healthy, busy, bright bird never lived.

Towards evening, Cherry seemed a little better. He opened his eyes and chirped, when Nannie called him pet-names, and then he called to Dicky. "Dicky," he said, "do you think you can sing me one little song, without getting tired? Then I can go to sleep for all the time."

"I can sing my best, Cherry. I'm only too glad to do something for you. But you'll be well in the morning; don't you feel any better, now?" So brave little Dick drew a deep breath, and the song he sang for Cherry, that evening, was the sweetest little plaintive one—soothing and soft.

"Thank you, dear Dicky; good-night," sighed Cherry, and his head was, for the last time, tucked under his wing. Dick, too, from his weakness and exertion, went right to sleep.

That night, Nannie sat up, till her eyelids *would* droop, watching lest her little sufferer should need anything, but at last she also fell asleep.

And in the morning—poor Dicky! poor Nannie!—sweet little Cherry lay upon his cage-floor DEAD. He was not limp like most dead birds, his poor body was all drawn, and rigid. Cherry died from poison; and when Nannie searched for the cruel stuff, she found a piece of a *burnt match*, and then she knew that Cherry must have found it, too, and the phosphorus had killed him. Nannie's grief was boundless. She cried as if her heart would break, and when, in a day or two, another bird was given her to take the place of Cherry, Nannie felt as if she never wanted to love another pet. Dicky mourned for his friend, and would take no notice of Bobby, the new bird. Day by day, he grew weaker, until he could hardly stand upon his perch, and Nannie would sit for hours holding him gently, and talking to him lovingly.

Little Cherry was sent to be stuffed; and when he was brought home, and taken into the room where were the birds, before Nannie had noticed that she was near Dicky's cage, he had recognized Cherry; he knew his old friend, and chirped joyously, but there was no answer. Poor Dicky! In ten days from Cherry's death, he died in Nannie's hand, most from grief, no doubt, and sickness, increased by mourning. His little form was wasted to a skeleton, and it was pitiful to think how the little creature had suffered.

Violets and myrtles grow where Dicky's grave is, but the two birds Nannie now nurses and pets, can never be so *very* precious as the two who loved each other so dearly.

Nannie always thinks of them as human things, possessing beautiful traits of character, and also great capacities for suffering. So she tends her new pets most tenderly; she tries to understand their little wishes, and gratify them, and she is careful never to frighten them by a hasty movement or a cross word.

Little children, all the incidents in this my story are quite true; these devoted bird-friends really lived and died as I have told you. Even that they talked to each other, I do not doubt, though I fear my translation must be "free," there being no professors in bird-language and lore since the days of Fairies. But birds do have their little whims and notions, which it pleases them to have attended to, and if you are observant and kind, you have no idea how much you can add to the happiness of your family of pets.—*Examiner.*

MUSSEL SHELLS.—Mussel shell-fish fasten themselves to piers with a material resembling coarse silk, which resists the force of the most powerful waves. The French engineers at Cherbourg have availed themselves of this faculty of the mussel to bind their great breakwaters. These consist of loose masses of stone; and on them are planted several tons of this shell-fish, that they may bind all firmly together with their strong cordage. In this, it is said they have succeeded.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, June 13, 1861.

Secession Twaddle.

Sometime ago we received a letter, without the author's name, suggesting to us, not to call Secessionists by their right name—"Rebels." The writer thought that a religious paper ought to be so tender of them as not to use such rough terms. They might be honest in their views, and this was a free country, and to call men rebels and traitors might hurt their feelings, and possibly make them swear.

It was a pitiable plea for the rankest secessionist to plot treason to his heart's content, and riot at will against the public peace. It is true there are those who say the Southern States have a right to secede peaceably, if they must; but deny them the right to plunder and war against the Federal Government. Most of those, however, who take this ground, do it because they are heart-sick of the connection in any way with slavery; they wish to be rid of slavery, and therefore beg that the Slave States may be allowed to go, and give us no more trouble. Such men we do not call rebels, in the sense that we do those who favor the course of Jeff. Davis and his associates. If to secede, one must take up arms against the Government, it is rank and deadly rebellion, and they are rebels that do it, and traitors even. We will call it that, at all events, and nothing else; and those that have any sympathy with them and for them, are traitors likewise.

All pious advice, therefore, to be very gentle with abettors of treason, to dreul our blessings upon them, and pity them the more because they are honest, is infamous secession twaddle; and we thank heaven, the man who advises, gives no name. How can he have courage to do it? From our heart we detest and loath it, even if it were n the form of prayer that can worm its way among Kings, Emperors, and all in authority, for the special benefit of rebel Presidents and Vice Presidents.

We have only one way of thinking about traitors, and shall have but one way of talking about them. A religious paper can no more make a compromise in this matter, than an intelligent religious conscience.

Keep Cool.

The recent news by Pony is not of a character to produce a sensation. From the position of the hostile parties in the East, the public are anticipating despatches of a sanguinary tone—accounts of some great battle or battles. Some people are in such a feverish state of excitement, so hungry for horrors, that they are disposed to find fault because the Government forces have not "crossed the Rubicon" before this.

We are too far from the field of contention to judge properly, and even if we were much nearer it would be mere presumption to criticise the conduct of those who, possessing information not open to all, are a hundred times better informed as to what the necessities of the case require. It is sufficient for us to know that able and true men have the management of the whole matter, and they will do all that wisdom and patriotism renders necessary.

With that glorious old patriot and Christian soldier, Lieut. Gen. Scott, God bless him! there will be no neglect of duty; no more bloodshed than sacred and melancholy duty renders necessary, and that reluctantly. The Government and its people repose every confidence in the old Hero of Chippewa, and it is not misplaced. With him there is no such word as fail.

The passive state of the opposing forces at the latest dates, is far more dangerous to the Jeff Davis oligarchy than to the Union, As they are less able to meet the expense, and by the time that a sufficient force for offensive operations has arrived there, the volunteers of the U. S. Army will have become quite well drilled and other ways well disciplined.

The latest news furnishes every reason to believe that dissension exists in the ranks of the rebels, many of whom are unwilling to fight against the flag of their fathers. The extent of the disaffection is probably well known at Washington, and it may be of so general a nature as to become worthy of the consideration of the Government, in reference to the movements of the army.

In conclusion, let no one be in haste to hear of the shedding of blood; sad tidings will come soon enough; the dying groans of kindred or friends may even now be on the way, borne on the winds across the continent. Whatever time elapses, still too soon will the message of sorrow come, that will fill many eyes with tears and many hearts with anguish.

The Fourth of July.

All over the State the most active preparations are being made to celebrate the coming anniversary of our National Independence. The people are in earnest; and if, heretofore, the Spread Eagle, and glorious Stars and Stripes, have been regarded good for only July buncome, there will be solemn meaning and thrilling patriotism connected with the National symbols for at least one Fourth of July. The world will know what loyal Americans mean when they talk about the Declaration and about the Eagle, and about the Constitution, and about Liberty, and about the Flag, in just three weeks from to-day. The world will know that we have a *Government* and we can and *will* stand by it. Secessionists and Traitors will comprehend as they never have that the Union shall be preserved. The old fire of '76 will burn with pristine glory on that day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary of the San Francisco Sunday School Union will be held next Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in Platt's Music Hall. It will no doubt be an occasion of intense interest. Singing by the children and several addresses will constitute the principal part of the exercises.

Commencement Week.

The commencement exercises of the College of California were held last week, beginning on Monday and closing Thursday. We regret we could not be present at the examination of the classes, but we are informed by a gentleman, who is neither a trustee, officer, or even a resident of Oakland or San Francisco, but one who is qualified, both as an impartial witness and an old experienced teacher, to give a truthful account, that he never saw in any Eastern institution, or elsewhere, more thorough and successful examinations. The proficiency of the young men, now Sophomores, reflected the highest credit on themselves and teachers. In the Latin and Greek grammars they displayed a knowledge some would call critical. In mathematics, they were masters of every thing they had studied. In short, he meted out praise to all the departments of study in a manner which convinced us that he made no over-statement of the case. Thus year by year is this institution building up honorably and surely a character as well as a reputation which must ever place it foremost of all similar institutions on this coast.

It was our good fortune to be present on Thursday. A very large crowd went over from this city, and on the boat we recognized many from interior towns, who came to satisfy themselves as to the advantages and character of the College of California for the future training of their sons.

The Presbyterian Church was densely crowded, and a great many were obliged to remain outside for want of room. If the Church had been twice as large, it would have been easily filled. On the platform were seated the young Collegians, the members of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, Clergymen, and representatives of the Press. The American Flag was displayed on the wall behind the platform, while at the opposite end the band discoursed stirring and patriotic airs.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. Benton, of Sacramento. Declamations by eight of the class just admitted as Freshmen followed. With one or two exceptions, the elocution of our young friends did not quite come up to the old standard. We felt a little disappointed in hearing them. One's voice needed culture, another lacked animation, another struck into a tone, and so on. On the whole the pieces were well committed, the young men felt at home on the stage, and an occasional intimation escaped them which gave promise of a power and oratory which was bound to work itself out. We are confident by next commencement it will be so. It would be grateful to us to say that the young men did well—but "well" merely is not enough; the standard there is high, and *very* well is the word. "Excelsior."

The Fresh's were followed by the young men of the Sophmore Class. To say that every one in this class did *very well* would be merely giving moderate praise. The pieces spoken by them were original, and for good composition, mature thinking, and effective delivery, we have not seen them surpassed by any college class here or elsewhere.

"PUBLIC OPINION," by Janes of Oakland, was a composition of fine order, and it suffered no damage by the elocution of the author. Public opinion awarded him high praise for good writing and excellent speaking.

"AMERICAN FREEDOM—THE END NOT YET," by Tracy of Downieville. Tracy had a fine appreciation of his subject, and sustained himself like a master throughout. His contrasts and appeals in connection with the present crisis were now and then really thrilling.

"THE PURPOSE OF SCHOLARSHIP," by Daly of San Francisco. Owing to Mr. Daly's extreme hoarseness, this piece was read by one of his class. It impressed all who heard it as an extraordinary production; an earnestness of life pervaded the almost rythmical grace of diction that flushed the whole with beauty. The pen that wrote it will, at no distant day, give the world practical evidence of what the "purpose of scholarship" really is.

"DARKNESS AND LIGHT," by Lyle of San Francisco. Lyle gave us his piece in repose, and did his part well; well, because his manner and ease showed there was a reserve of force, fire, and power at his command, ready to be used whenever the emergency required it.

"UNSECTARIAN COLLEGES," by Emerson of Oakland. That was the very place and time for the theme. It accorded with the hearts and hopes of the crowded audience. The oration was effectively delivered. Mr. Emerson's manner has been wholly revolutionized since the last commencement, and has richly earned the warm and encouraging congratulations of his friends. He was frequently applauded during his speaking.

"NATURE'S PROTEST," by Wellington of Folsom. The purport of this address was, that Secession would be a violation of all the arrangements of nature to consolidate the States of America into one strong and perpetual government, and before the speaker ended all his audience added their protest to any dissolution of the Republic. Wellington is an orator. It remains for him to decide whether he will ever be more or less an orator than he is now. We can award no greater praise to a young speaker than to intimate to him such a possibility.

A marked feature of all the pieces was the patriotic sentiment which ran through them. They seemed inspired with the love of country, and we do not misjudge in saying that the living issue made the young men eloquent.

Is it expedient, some may ask, to let the University student plunge into the drifting tide of events and grapple with the questions of the day? Does it tend to promote scholarship? We cannot discuss this now, but would only ask, when one's country is in peril, when the foundations of government are shaken, when the whole air is filled with fervor which puts the blood on fire, how is a man to keep cool? How is a young man, no matter where or what he is, to keep "hands off," when grandfathers themselves jostle their way along to stand in the rank and file? The dead stumps in Oakland would have cried out had the young men kept silence.

After the speaking of the young men, Prof. J. D. Whitney, our State Geologist, was introduced to the audience, and gave the anniversary address.

Like everything else from Professor Whitney, this was a masterly production, full of thought, research and sound practical sense. Though not possessed of brilliant attractions as a public speaker, he held as many as could hear him with fixed interest to the end, and was greeted with frequent and decided cheers and applauses.

We are glad to learn that it is the intention of the Board to publish the address and other exercises in pamphlet form. The address will do good wherever it is read.

The poem by Mr. J. R. Ridge of this city, which followed the address, speaks for itself, and we can give it no higher compliment than to print it entire.

The waves, that murmur at our feet,
Through many an age had rolled
Ere fortune found her favorite seat
Within this land of gold.

The Digger, searching for his roots,
Here roamed the region wide—
Or, wearied with the day's pursuits,
Slept by this restless tide.

The dream of greatness never rose
Upon his simple brain—
The wealth on which a nation grows
And builds its power to reign.

All darkly lay beneath his tread,
Where many a stream did wind,
Deep slumbering in its yellow bed,
The charm that rules mankind.

Had he and his dark brethren known
Of gold the countless worth,
They now beyond that power had grown
Which sweeps them from the earth.

But happier he, perchance, by far,
Still digging for his roots,
Than thousand paler wanderers are
Whose toil hath had no fruits;

Still following luck's unsteady star,
Where'er its light hath gleamed,
To many a gulch and burning bar,
Which proved not what it seemed.

How wearied they have sat them down,
To watch the passers-by—
The throng that still, 'gainst Fortune's frown,
Their varied "prospects" try.

Behold the active and the young,
Whose strength not yet doth fail,
And hear them with a cheerful tongue,
Encourage those that quail.

With mournful, melancholy look,
The broken-hearted come,
Whose souls we read as in a book,
Though shut their lips and dumb.

And mark yon aged, trembling one,
How weak his step and slow!
Ah, hear him, as he totters on,
Sigh painfully and low!

Far from the peaceful home he left,
In fever rage for gold—
Of friends, almost of hope bereft,
He now is trebly old.

And Fortune often favors not
Who most her favors need:
Thus he may wander on forgot,
While strong ones gain the meed.

How many hearts like his have pined,
As prisoned bird of air,
From sunny homes they left behind,
And friends who loved them there!

And many a weary heart *shall* pine,
Through long and lonesome years,
And watch the light of life decline
Amidst uncounted tears.

Far off among the mountains stern,
Shall thousands meet with blight,
And many a raven lock shall turn
To hairs of frosty white;

And many a lonely grave shall hide
The mouldering form of him
For whom sad eyes are never dried,
With age and sorrow dim.

Yet, though the wayside all be strewn
With sorrows and with graves,
The glory of the race is shown
By what it does and braves.

What though the desert's mouldering heaps
Affright the startled eye—
What though in wilds the venturer sleeps,
His bones uncovered lie.

'Tis not the living that have won
Alone the victory;
But, each dead soldier, too, has done
His part as loftily.

'Tis they—the living and the dead—
Who have redeemed our land;
Have cities reared, the arts have spread,
And placed us where we stand.

As led Adventure bold before,
The Arts and Learning came;
And now, behold! upon this shore
They have a place and name.

Where roamed, erewhile, the rugged bear
Amid these oaks of green,
And wandering from his mountain lair
The cougar's steps were seen,

Lo! Peace hath built her quiet nest,
And "mild-eyed Science" roves,
As was her wont, when Greece was blest,
In Academic groves.

Oh! tranquil be these shades for aye,
These groves forever green;
And youth and age still bless their day
That here their steps have been.

May learning here still have her seat,
Her empire of the mind;
The home of Genius, Wit's Retreat,
What e'er is pure, refined.

And thus the proudest boast shall be
Of young Ambition crowned—
"The woods of Oakland sheltered me,
Their leaves my brow have bound."

After the benediction by Rev. Mr. Lacy, the friends of the College and all present were invited to a sumptuous collation, furnished for the occasion by the ladies of Oakland.

The tables were spread under the oaks on the College green, and most bountifully were they loaded with the luxury of the season—the red, ripe, luscious berry—for which Oakland is so famous.

After the eating, came the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." Speakers, "compelled to volunteer," made merry and capital speeches, and not till a late hour in the afternoon did the exercises of Commencement come to a final close.

It was a glad day for the friends of the College, one of promise to the institution, and we pray that every return of the day may be one of increasing prosperity and success.

PONY LETTERS.—The Pony Express brings 102 letters to parties in this city. The number each way increases every trip

Life in the Mountains of Amador County.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—In passing through the mountain towns and camps, I am now and then favored with the perusal of your excellent paper. Sometimes I find it in the public houses, sometimes the postmasters are kind enough to allow me to read it, and frequently the editors having you on their exchange list give me the paper. If I were settled in any place I would be a regular subscriber to your paper, but as my duty calls me to travel from place to place, it is impossible for me to have or enjoy many of the advantages, blessings and comforts that those people have whom Providence has blessed with that greenest spot of earth, a Home! For the last five years, my home has been in the public house and on the steamship, railcar and stage! Now and then, a Christian family writes me to share their hospitalities for a day or so, as I am passing along, but as a general thing, I find myself in the public hotel. I have made it a rule as a public lecturer never to obtrude myself on a family without any invitation, as it has frequently been said by the foes of Truth and Temperance that public lecturers go sponging and loafing about the country at the expense of honest and industrions people, I determined when I began the lecturing business that this should never be said of me with truth. During the last five years, I have paid hotels more than five thousand dollars for my living, and to steamboats, stages and conveyances I have paid a much larger amount during the same period. I find traveling in California the most expensive that I have yet experienced, but through the liberality of the public who attend my lectures, I trust to be able to go over your State with credit to myself and some little advantage to the cause of Truth and Temperance. My outlay in the mountains for hotel bills, stage fare, etc., is thus far upwards of $6 per day, and having no salary from the Grand Division or any Society, if it were not for the liberality of the congregations my finances would soon run out. I don't expect to lack any good or needful blessing *while I strive to do my duty*, and put my trust in that Providence that has thus far brought me safely through. As I am a comparative stranger yet in California, it is proper that I should make these things public, so that friends and brethren may be aware of my mode of proceedure, and act accordingly. If people do not like my lectures, they cost them nothing.

We have had some encouraging meetings in the several counties through which I have passed since my arrival in California. I find Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temples of Honor and Dashaways doing more or less for the advancement of the Temperance cause; and there is plenty of material for them all to employ their energies upon if they are faithful to their professions and principles.

So far as I can judge, the saloon and liquor business is the most important in the mountains, and as long as men incline to drink, we will find other men inclined to sell to them. The real remedy for the evils of intemperance is, *make the tree good and the fruit will be good.* Let men become convinced in their consciences that Prov. 20:1 is true in all instances, and let them become satisfied of the propriety of practicing the teachings of Paul in his epistle to the Romans, 14:21, and we will soon have an end of the *drinking usages.* Let drinking customs and fashions come to an end, and we will soon have an end to distilleries, breweries, liquor shops, saloons, etc. The *appetite* of a drinking public keeps up the *demand* for alcoholic stimulant; the *avarice* of the liquor dealer *supplies* the stimulant; and the *apathy* and *indifference* of the church of God too frequently permits these evils to rage and riot in our world unchecked and unrebuked! Is this not so? A little reflection will show any one acquainted with human nature that after all is said the only hope for a fallen, guilty, licentious world is found in the gospel of the grace of God. Except men become *new creatures in Christ Jesus*, we will not find them as a general thing disposed to practice that self-denial and devotedness to the good of others, without which no Temperance Society will long exist! I contend, then, that it is the imperative duty of all Christians to take the lead in Temperance Societies. In Matthew 5th and 25th chapters, I see enough to convince me of this. If God's people allow Temperance Societies to be carried on by Godless, graceless men, they will in my opinion be guilty of neglect of duty.

Although the Temperance Societies are in general made up of all classes and people of all opinions, it will in general be found that the men who evince the most patience and perseverence in the work are those who seek to glorify God in all they undertake. For a time, we will find many are zealous for Temperance Societies who make no profession of religion, but as soon as the novelty of the thing wears off, we find them one by one dropping off, and leaving the cause to droop and die! This is not the way with the Christian. When the Christian man or woman join the Temperance Society, they do it heartily as to the Lord Jesus Christ, and are not soon weary in well-doing. We want more of the vital Christian element in all our Societies—a good deal more.

It has been my good fortune to see many handsome and prosperous towns in the mountains. The people of God are here and there found standing up for freedom and the rights of man. I see some neat churches, chapels, halls, school-houses, etc. I find Sabbath schools, Sabbath-school Libraries, Book stores, News depots, Newspaper offices, and every indication of an intelligent and wide awake people. Numerous poles and flag-staffs with the Stars and Stripes flying free and beautiful, indicate that the loyalty of the mountaineers is unquestionable. When in the vicinity of Columbia, Sonora and other towns, I saw scores of American flags flying in all directions. Every town has one or more big flag-staffs. When the Pony news comes to hand, it is astonishing to witness the interest manifested by the people, male and female, to hear the news from home! The great heart of the public fairly throbs with excitement in view of the critical affairs in the old States. I believe the great American Union is destined to come forth from the furnace of trial, like gold purified. The Lord he is God alone, and out of confusion and discord He will, in his own good time, bring Peace and Concord, Love and Liberty! Let us ever as indivicuals and people remember that the Lord reigneth in all events and circumstances. Nothing can happen without God's permission, nothing can harm us if we are followers of good. While in the path of duty, we can all confidently put our trust in a reigning Providence. Out of the path of duty, we have no secure foundation. I am a Calvinist, and my Calvinism teaches me that the elect are the obedient, and the obedient are the elect. If we love God we will seek to keep His commandments. See Romans, 8:28. The great Daniel Webster used to say that one thought made him trouble at times, and that thought was his individual responsibility to God! While God rules in all events and reigns over all sovereign and supreme, we must ever bear in mind that we as individuals make or mar, in a certain sense, our destiny. While the Lord reigneth in every circumstance, we are free to rebel or free to obey. That is the the theology my Bible teaches me. Am I right or wrong? When I hear *professors* of religion saying they see no use in attempting to do anything for the promotion of Temperance and other benevolent causes, I am at a loss to know what they make of the Savior's command in Matthew, 5th chapter, where He says: "Let your light so shine before men," etc.; and what do they make of that Scripture which says: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper this or that or whether they shall both be alike good.

I am always leaving something out, and I got a lesson recently, as follows: I went to one of the prettiest towns in Amador county, put up handbills, met with my Brethren and Sisters of the Good Templars, made the acquaintance of a worthy Brother, heard of S. of T., saw the clergyman and engaged the church for a meeting. My S. of T. Brother kindly lit up the church, and would take no pay, and he went to a deal of trouble in putting up the handbills. He called the meeting for 8 o'clock: in the country where I came from when we say 8 o'clock on our handbills, we don't mean anything else. I went to the place appointed at 8 o'clock, and found pews all vacant, no one present but my good S. of T. Brother. I guessed it was a failure or a *fizzle* as the boys would say. S. of T. Brother told me not to be discouraged,—and I was not discouraged. I took a walk round town, came back again to the church at half-past eight, and found an audience of three assembled. Then I became discouraged, and told my S. of T. friend to blow out the lights, as it was evidently no go! I went to the hotel and went to bed. My feelings were a cross between disgust and mortification. I think the latter sentiment predominated. To my astonishment I found next morning, that after I went off the people came, and the audience was it seems good. I am sorry for their disappointment. They will never forgive me. But when I say eight o'clock on my handbills, I can assure the public that I mean 8, and not 9 o'clock. Next time, I will leave the people to appoint their own time. If I am to blame I am sorry for it. My expenses in endeavoring to give the lecture were only $13, and I have given much more money ere now for lesson of life. I promise never to get disgusted again, in the same town.

Yours, JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

The Picture.

I have heard a picture described which I would give something to see, and often think of. It represents one like unto the Son of Man, standing at the door of a cottage. The calm, sweet, earnest majesty of his countenance, not less than the royal crown on his head, mark him out a King; the fashion of his snow-white vesture shows him to be a Priest, and the bright light, or torch which he bears in his hand, not inaptly indicates his third character, that of the great Prophet, or Teacher, of mankind. A vine runs over the front of the cottage, covering the roughness of it with its waving, fresh, luxuriant leaves, clasping every rugged projection with its loving tendrils; but the door is fast barred, the rust has eaten into bolt and staple, showing that it has long been so, the dust and sand have got blown into a little heap on the door-sill, the window shutter is closed, and the spider has spun her web in every corner of it. "And such were some of you."

With more propriety I might alter the words of the apostle into, "And such were all of us," for the picture shows the natural state of the human heart. The vine runs flourishing over the front of the cottage, for nature never shuts her breast against the skyey influences that descend upon her. Never does the earth refuse to drink in the rain that falls on it; never does seed nor rootlet refuse to take up the nourishment which the kindly rain dissolves out of the soil and brings within its reach; only man bars his door and closes his shutter against the celestial visitant. Yet "to every man is given a manifestation of the spirit to profit withal," and if these lines should chance to meet the eye of any one who has not yet given his heart to God, I would earnestly beseech him to look upon the picture and consider it well. My brother, do not thoughts come into your mind now and then, that you are not living just as you ought to live? that God deserves some gratitude at your hands for all his kindness towards you; that your fellow men have a claim upon you for some of your sympathy, and time and thought; that after all God's law *must be* the rule of the universe, and that you would be happier if you lived in accordance with it? That is the "manifestation of the Spirit" which is given to you—that is the knocking of the Saviour at your door. Hitherto you have not known, or thought, whence such thoughts came into your mind; you have merely felt them to be unwelcome, perhaps troublesome, and have got rid of them by turning to business or pleasure, drowning the sound of the knocking by a noise within. Do not do so again, I beseech you. The knocking has come before, will come again, but it may cease after a time to come at all. Be a man, and have courage to think out those earnest thoughts that come into your mind. Open the door now, and allow the Saviour to come in, and see what will grow out of it. At first you will probably be both somewhat ashamed and somewhat annoyed, since keeping door and shutter closed is not the way to have the house nice, and sweet, and wholesome. You have had other guests too in your house, who have not made it more attractive. Pleasure has found her way in, promising to bring Happiness with her, but she has cheated you, and has left every thing tarnished and dirty behind her. Or ambition has been there and has thrown you into a fever, and broken up all your old arrangements, leaving your house in complete confusion. Or you have let in Avarice, who has nearly brought on you a stroke of palsy, and has made you shut up one chamber after another—love of country, love of kindred, etc.—till your whole house smells unbearably musty and close. But never mind all these; get the better of your shame, and only open the door. The heavenly visitor will come in; nothing will drive him away so long as you do not make him unwelcome. At first it may be a little difficult for you to receive him, for he will certainly tell you of your faults when you fall into them, though he will ever speak to you kindly and lovingly. But have courage still and bear with him; you will soon be rewarded by finding your house so much quieter, more cheerful, happier than before, and you will feel the truth of his promise, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I *will give you rest.*" By and bye you will see an inexpressible sweetness and loveliness in that face in which, at first, there was to you no comeliness that you should desire him. And then you will realize what David meant when, comparing his own happiness with that of worldly men who are full of fatness and leave the rest of their substance to their babes, he says, "But as for me, I shall behold thy face in righteousness; I shall *be satisfied*, when I awake, with thy likeness." Oh the intense fullness of that satisfaction! filling up wholly every faculty of the mind, every desire of the heart. Thus too you will realize our Saviour's words, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled," with the parallel promise, "I will pour water on him that is thirsty, and floods on the dry ground," for in this respect, as in every other, your spiritual nature will follow its law—to grow by what it feeds on. And so finally your experience will fulfil the Apostle's prayer, "And let the peace of God *rule* in your hearts, whereunto also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful!" Not by fits and starts, but *ruling* there; not a rare privilege, but the normal condition which your Father is trying to guide you into, whereunto also ye are called, and for which you will have unspeakable reason to be thankful, throughout time and throughout eternity.

"I would that my pen could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!"

A Movement for A Prohibitory Law.

On Tuesday evening, an enthusiastic meeting was held in this city for the purpose of forming a League to secure a Prohibitory Liquor law for California at the next session of the Legislature. The plan is to organize County Leagues, and twelve such organizations will be a nucleus for a State League. Lecturers have been appointed to address the people on the subject, and other measures will be energetically prosecuted to secure the success of the great end in view. We intend to publish more in detail, as soon as we can, the doings and progress of the League, and to call upon all citizens to advance the good cause to the extent of their influence and ability. So far as we know, we can see nothing in the plans of the Society that can be objected to by any well wisher of society, but on the contrary, everything in it to secure an earnest co-operation from every man, woman and child.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—At one of our Wednesday evening prayer meetings (on the 5th inst.) our prstor, who led the meeting, stated his wish to get clear, for that evening at least, of the intense excitement reigning at present in the community, and to let Secession alone. Notwithstanding this, one of the brethren, premising the remark that he supposeed there were none but Union men there, treated us to a parallel between sin and Secession, in the latest approved style.

Now, I know, Mr. Editor, that you are strong for the Union, but I nevertheless venture to hope you will allow me through your columns to suggest that our pastor was right. On the occasion alluded to there were present, to my knowledge, persons who think that our Southern brethren had *a right* to resume that portion of sovereignty which their fathers conferred on the Union, and to place it elsewhere. There were others who, not conceding that right, think that our liberties never depended upon our union, and that we are most unwisely throwing away an excellent chance to get rid of what has been an intolerable hamper to us for the last thirty or forty years. To all of these, the brother's remarks were most offensive; but leaving them out of view,—as it is the fashion just now to ignore the minority altogether,—it really seems to me our pastor's desire to have one quiet hour was not an unreasonuble one, and may be more generally entertained than some of us think.

M.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1861.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Horace Smith was on Monday, admitted to bail in this sum by Judge Vandeear, County Judge of Placer county.

Churches and Ministers.

CHURCH IN CARSON CITY.—A Presbyterian Church (*N. S.*) was organized in Carson City, U. T., on Sunday, June 2d, by the Rev. W. W. Brier, exploring agent of the Church Extension Committee of the New School denomination on this coast. We are informed that the Church is composed of 11 members. This, so far as we know is the only Calvinistic church in the Territory.

CHURCHES IN CARSON CITY.—The following is copied from the *Silver Age:* "The Rev. Mr. Brier, late of Marysville, has for two weeks past, been canvassing this place, for the purpose of raising the means with which to erect a church, for the use of members of the Presbyterian church. Having met with such succers as justifies him in commencing the work; it is proposed by the trustees elect, Messrs. Sears, Fraser Johnson, Pomroy and Wm. Stewart, to let the contract for the brick work to-day, of a building 58 by 36, with twenty foot walls. We are pleased to see the energy displayed in this enterprise, and hope that our citizens will sustain the trustees with their usual liberality. Aside from the moral influence, that regular church service is supposed to exert over a community, it is perfectly legitimate for us to refer to the pecuniary advantages that may be anticipated from the erection of good public buildings and the organization of Christian churches in this place. It is admitted, we believe, even by Infidels, that Christianity is the great civilizer of the world, and among the more intelligent of the worlds people its purifying influences are courted as directly tending to advance the best interests of the community in which they may be extended; hence it is, that the establishment of churches is Carson, will directly promote our pecuniary interests, giving us a name and character abroad, returning a hundred fold the expenses of its establishment and support. Handsome church buildings are an ornament to our town, and tend to advance the value of property, not only in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, but throughout the city. We hope then that our citizens will raise the present subscription, $4,500, to at least $7,000, the money will be well invested."

General Denver for the Union.

This gentleman, in a letter to R. M. Briggs, of Amador county, takes an unconditional stand as a supporter of the Union. He says:

"On this subject I doubt not you feel as I do. We are both Southern born men, and would go every length that American citizens ought to go to protect the Southern people in their just rights; but they have no right to ask us to become traitors to the Constitution and flag of our country. While in Virginia I acknowledged my obligation to the laws of that State, and the same while in Ohio, Missouri and California; but above all these I acknowledge fealty to the Constitution and flag of the United States, and on all occasions I have considered their enemies as my enemies. Those who may make war on that flag can be nothing *but* enemies to their country. Before obtaining office the Republicans undoubtedly promulgated doctrines which were at variance with the spirit, if not the exact letter of the Constitution; but the Southern people ought to have waited for some *official* violation of that instrument before precipitating the country into revolution and civil war. So long as there was a chance for a peaceable settlement of our troubles I was opposed to the exercise of military power, but when the unnecessary attack was made on Fort Sumpter, and the South closed the doors to everything like a peaceable settlement, I could no longer hesitate. Right or wrong, I am for my country. Politically I may differ with those in power, but nothing will ever induce me to desert my country's flag. Our Constitution and flag have been the pride of Americans all over the world, and I have lived under them too long to desert them, now, as old age is approaching, and adopt a parody of the one or a bastard of the other. Not for one moment could I think of going outside of the Constitution for the redress of any grievance."

Another Bell.

We announced lately that the Congregational Church in Santa Cruz had been supplied with a fine bell. Several months ago a gentleman in Alvarado sent $50 to a friend in Brooklyn, N. Y., towards a bell for the Presbyterian Church in Alvarado. In due time a bell arrived, weighing almost 500 lbs., the cost of it $162.06. In the bill was a very agreeable postcript, *i. e.:*

"The balance over the $50 I give to the Church. Wishing you, etc., for yourself and family, I remain your truly old friend,

WM. BURDON.

The ringing of that bell chimes out most friendly music, and the people will never cease to *Burdon* their thoughts with thanks to the giver when they hear its happy peals. It was a good thing well done

Public Library.

The good people of Santa Cruz show commendable interest in fostering whatever may advance the morals and intelligence of the town. In the *Sentinel* the following account of a library meeting is reported. It is an example worth following:

At a meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz, held pursuant to notice in Temperance Hall on Monday evening, June 3d, to consider the subject of forming a Public Library, Thomas Beck, Esq., was chosen Chairman and T. T. Tidball, Secretary.

A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to draft and report at a subsequent meeting, a plan for the organization of a Public Library in Santa Cruz.

The Chairman appointed Wm. Anthony, F. E. Bailey, and R. C. Vestal, said committee.

Subsequently, on motion, the committee was increased to five, and John H. Coult and T. T. Tidball were added thereto.

The Secretary was instructed to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the *Pacific Sentinel*, and to give notice of the next meeting.

Adjourned to meet at Temperance Hall on Monday evening, June 17, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

THOMAS BECK, Ch'm.

T. T. TIDBALL, Sec't'y.

PRESBYTERY OF SAN JOSE.—Will hold its regular meeting in Gilroy, June 18th. Opening sermon by Rev. Geo. Pierson, of Brookly at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. A full attenbance of Ministers and Elders desirable. Session Book will be examined.

W. W. BRIER, Stated Clerk.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

Dates to May 31st.

The following is the dispatch to the *Alta, Bulletin* and *Union:*

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—New York dispatches of the 28th say that the Government has satisfactory information that the Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe met from England a decided refusal to recognize their pretensions. The same intelligence comes from the French Government. The same report from another source is contradicted.

Ex-Governor Banks has been appointed Commissary General; Eli Thayer, Patent Examiner; and Colonel Fremont, Major General.

Davis and Beauregard are expected at Richmond on the 28th.

All the bridges on the Alexandria railroad have been burned.

Brig. General McDowell takes command of the forces of Virginia, in place of Gen. Sanford.

Ex-Governor Banks wants to put an army of 300,000 men in the field to settle the difficulties at once.

The Border State Convention was in session on the 28th of May, at Frankfort, Ky. Not much interest manifested.

On the 27th, Gen. Butler had 10,000 men in Fortress Monroe. It was said that he would not commence active operations until he had as many more troops.

Harper's Ferry is supposed to be in a starving condition.

The object of Gen. Scott is to march forces around Harper's Ferry from different points, and compel the enemy to evacuate.

Alexandria is in possession of the United States troops. The Secessionists fled. All who would not take the oath not to take up arms against the Government—said to be over 2,000—left for the South on Sunday night last.

United States soldiers under the command of Col. Kelly, of Wheeling, Va., advanced towards Grafton, where 200 Secession troops were encamped. They were joined by forces sezt across the river by Gen. McClelland, of Ohio. The Secessionists, on their approach, evacuated Grafton on Monday. The U. S. forces now occupy Grafton and Parkersburg, and will soon march towards Fayetteville.

The funeral of Col. Ellsworth in New York was attended with great pomp and solemnity. All the military and citizens attended. The body was taken to Mechanicsville, near Troy, where his parents live, and buried with military honors. There were 10,000 people present.

Gen. McClellan was making arrangements on the 29th to rout Secession forces at Harper's Ferry, Fairfax, and several other places.

The Eighth Regiment troops arrived from Illinois.

Fifteen Indiana and two Missouri Regiments have been sent te camp opposite Cairo.

The rumored expedition against Memphis will move next week, with 8,000 men; about 15,000 Secession troops are reported to be around that place.

It is believed that Gen. Harney will be removed from command in St. Louis. Col. Fremont takes his place. Gen. Harney goes East.

Lieut. Slemmer and command arrived at Washington from Fort Pickens to raise troops for Fort Pickens. He says he will be able to hold the fort against any force that can be brought against it. The garrison numbers 1,000, and the rebel troops under Bragg, 5,000.

Government vessels have blockaded all the ports in Texas, also the mouth of the Mississippi, by the steamer Brooklyn.

STILL LATER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The *Evening News* of to-day has the following important items:

When the McDonald *habeas corpus* case came up, this morning, in the United States District Court, Gen. Harney made return that Capt. McDonald had been removed to Illinois, and was now in military command of Gen. McClellan; that he, Harney, had never had the body of prisoner under his control; that he, consequently, was unable to produce him, etc. Gen. Harney further stated, that by orders from Washington, dated May 16th, but only received yesterday, he had been removed from his command in this quarter and had no longer any power over the military of this district.

It is understood that Gen. Lyons succeeds Gen. Harney.

The steamer *Black Hawk* from the Upper Mississippi, landed at Humboldt on Wednesday, with six hundred Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City. They are mostly from England. Other delegations are on the way, and in a few weeks more it is thought there will be 2,500 Saints on the route to swell the population of the City of Salt Lake.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The special to the *Tribune* says: There was a movement of troops near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that Gen. Lee was approaching in force.

The prizes brought to the Navy Yard yesterday are valued at over $30,000.

It is said that with the 3,000 troops near Fairfax, there are 10,000 negroes in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce, and the privation falls first on the slaves.

Col. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe, bearing the following letter of instructions to his brother:

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Sir—Your action in respect to the negroes who come within your lines from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejecting by any State of its Federal obligations. Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination assembled for the purpose of overthrowing its whole Constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference, by persons under your command, with the relations of persons hired to service under the laws of any State within which your military operations are conducted, which remain under the control of such armed combinations, and you will refrain from surrendering to their alleged masters any persons who come within your lines, and you will employ such persons in the service to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of such services.

Among the effects seized at Alexandria, are letters of great importance—which were found in the *Sentinel* office—showing the means by which the secession of Virginia was brought about. Some distinguished politicians are implicated, and the letters show beyond a doubt that the ordinance of secession was passed only by fraud.

The *Herald's* Baltimore dispatch says there are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every accessible point.

Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday by 2,000 troops.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch states that there are 8,000 troops at Point of Rocks. The troops there are much demoralized, but will make a desperate fight. There were indications of an intention to evacuate the post, but he could get no positive information. They expect an attack from the west, and keep a sharp look out every night. The men are sleeping on their arms.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Immense quantities of freight for the South are going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored that the transportation of goods will be stopped on Monday.

The exodus of Southerners northward is unprecedented, and is only attributable to the stoppage of boats on the Mississippi River. It is rumored, also, that if the Nashville road be stopped, the Tennesseeans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road.

The Unionists of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggressions from any quarter.

The Memphis *Bulletin* announces the arrival of Gen. Beauregard on the 29th, to take command of the Western Division of the Confederate Army.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A New York dispatch of May 31st contains the following special Washington dispatch to the *Commercial:*

Two captains of the Massachusetts troops at the Relay House have been placed under arrest for extending their pickets without authority.

A post office has been established at Fort Pickens, and letters will be taken by Government vessels.

The *Post's* special Washington dispatch says preparations are rapidly making for a forward movement of the Government troops. They are all under arms, and are ready to march at a moment's notice. The probable object is a sudden concentration upon the rebel forces in Virginia.

A party of fifty rebels have reached Baltimore from Harper's Ferry; they are all Baltimoreans. Gen. Cadwallader has an eye on them.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says all is quiet at Fort Monroe; 150 negroes were at the fort, and the number was increasing.

The *Star* says nine rebels were killed at Sewell's Point in the recent conflict; also that the rebels had stopped work on the entrenchment at Marrasas.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were concentrated in Western Virginia.

Four companies of the District militia have crossed into Virginia with six days' rations.

In the Wheeling District the Union candidate has 1,300 majority. In the Parkersburg District, 2,000.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—James Watson Webb has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The Revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized, but, inasmuch as those coming from the South, where the Custom Houses are in possession of insurrectionary parties, and they cannot obtain the proper clearances, the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view of remedying the embarrassment and trouble under the circumstances, has decided that in all cases where it appears that there was no fault on the part of the commander, the latter shall not be compelled to go into court; but on a correct representation of the Collector where the vessels arrive, the fees and fines shall be remitted.

Post routes and post offices managed by loyal citizens, and in loyal districts in the South, are not to be deprived of the mail service, under the recent orders of the Post Office Department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order, they will be restored upon due advices of the fact. At Alexandria, a new Collector having been appointed, the port has been reöpened to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels will be admitted as heretofore.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It is stated that a number of vessels were fitting out here whose destination hence has not been made public. The following dispatch, received at the Navy Yard between four and five this afternoon, affords an explanation. The *Keystone State*, at noon, reported that on passing Aquia Creek, the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* were engaging the batteries there with success. "Shall I send the *Pocahontas*, with her ten-inch guns, to assist? (Signed.) Capt. Dahlgreen, Commander at the Navy Yard." Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch, the Navy Department ordered two men-of-war forward to support Capt. Ward.

ALEXANDRIA, May 31.—To-day a traveler from Richmond says he saw comparatively few troops there. It is said that the New York 71st regiment will proceed at midnight to Aquia Creek. Arrangements have been made for their transportation. Up to half past four o'clock last night, the Government had not received further advices from Aquia Creek. The *Keystone State* witnessed the fight for several hours. It appears there are two batteries there. The War Department is to be kept open all night for information.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 28th instant, says that Beauregard issued orders at Charleston yesterday, relinquishing the command of the forces around Charleston to Col. R. H. Anderson, releasing Dr. Jones, who accompanies Beauregard to Corinth, Miss.

Mobile papers say that an agent of the French Government is there, collecting facts for Napoleon.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Ex-Governor Pratt was arrested last evening, at Annapolis, and taken to the Washington Navy Yard.

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Lowe was also arrested.

Mr. McLane, late Minister to Mexico, was nominated by the Secessionists, in the Fourth Congressional Distaict, to-night.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Dr. George J. Sanderson, who was stabbed on the night of May 10th, by Hon. A. Buckner, died last evening from the effects of the wound, at his residence on Olive street.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says a large number of Union men from Virginia have arrived at Georgetown, being driven out of the State. There are said to be a great many Union men even in Eastern Virginia, but the rod of terror is held over them.

The movements of Gen. Butler are considered as indicative of an intention on his part not to trouble Sewall's Point, or Norfolk, at present, but to strengthen his position on James River, and in time to move forward to Richmond.

The two large columbiads lately shipped from Pittsburg to Fort McHenry, were spiked in the streets of Baltimore, and it was not discovered until they were mounted in the fort.

There has been great dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts camp, at the Relay House arising from the unmilitary conduct of Brigadier General Jones. He was burned in effigy last night at their camp. Brigadier General Pierce will supersede Gen. Jones, and the latter will go to Fortress Monroe.

There are numerous batteries in course of erection along the James, Elizabeth and York Rivers, but they can not effect any damage to vessels in the river, as the range is too long.

Several of the Old Dominion sons were taken prisoners by the Vermont Regiment.

Several Zouaves, acting as scouts, seized sixty kegs of powder and five tons of lead in a house four miles from Alexandria. The Zouaves being too few, they only took away what powder they could, and blew up the rest.

The forces in Alexandria expect to advance to-night, but do not know how far.

Gen. Butler will probably supersede Gen. Cadwalader again in the Baltimore district, as Gen. Butler knows the ground of the Maryland district and the people, and the Secessionists there know him by this time.

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, June 1.—Last night a train going East, with the 22d Regiment on board, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle. George W. Ballou, of Chilicothe, was killed; one soldier had his thigh bone fractured, another had his arm broken, and a third had his jaw broken. A number were more or less bruised and slightly injured.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Senator Douglas passed a very comfortable night. His physicians say he is no worse.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—A sentinel at Clark's Mills, on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot dead last night, and another wounded terribly by rebel troops.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—A steamer has arrived from Fort Monroe. Bartlett's Naval Brigade had arrived there.

A battery of heavy cannon is being erected on Newport.

The Federal transports constantly pass Sewall's Point, just beyond the range of the rebel batteries.

There is no recent intelligence from Norfolk.

Pendergrast will not allow a boat to go up with a flag of truce attached.

Parties here are anxious to bring away relatives.

The *Quaker City* yesterday brought up a prize schooner from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 3,000 bags of coffee.

The fugitives now in Fortress Monroe, are encamped and mustered, and provided with rations like the soldiers.

Gen. Butler has issued a stringent order against plundering in the neigborhood.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The brig *Mystic* has arrived from Indianola with 200 Texas troops, and 300 women and children.

The *Post's* dispatch says the Government forces had a conflict with the rebels at Aquia Creek. The steamers *Freeborn, Anocasta, Resalletto*, and a schooner opened fire, finally silencing the wharf battery, killing several rebels. None of our troops were injured. The *Pawnee* and *Yankee* were sent there this morning.

The dispatch also says that there was a skirmish last night at six miles back of Arlington Heights. Our pickets were attacked and one soldier wounded.

Later dispatches state that a force of cavalry and forty-five infantry, under Lieutenants Tompkins and Gordon, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court House.

The rebel pickets were four miles this side, who fled and alarmed the camp.

The cavalry then charged on the town, encountering vigorous resistance—people firing on them from the houses.

Tompkins' horse was shot under him, and his cavalry surrounded by rebel infantry, who poured in a continual fire; but they fought their way through them, taking a number of prisoners.

One of the cavalry was killed and two wounded.

Some staff officers of the Fifth (New York) Regiment were wounded, being with the Federal troops.

Lieut. Tompkins reports thirty rebels killed, and that their force amounted to 1,500. They had previously supposed there were but 200 there.

To-night our troops will advance on Fairfax Court House and take it.

Another dispatch says that the rebels were retreating from Fairfax.

A letter from Tennessee says there is a great majority there for the Union, and that 10,000 government troops could be raised there, owing to the noble stand of Johnson and Nelson.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says that it is believed that the engagement at Aquia Creek has been severe. If the batteries have not been destroyed a large force will go immediately and take the place.

Large bodies of troops advanced on Fairfax this morning at 2 o'clock.

A dispatch says two batteries at Aquia Creek were destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The *Bulletin* publishes from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday, the details of the journey of President Davis to Richmond, and his speech to the troops collected at the Fair grounds. Messrs. Toombs and Wigfall accompanied him.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—Shortly before one o'clock, last night, a skirmish took place at Wellington Mills, between a company of Zouaves, a company of the Michigan Regiment, and a scouting party of the Virginia troops. The Federals drove them away—one of the Zouaves was killed and another wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Later accounts confirm the report of fighting at Aquia Creek and Fairfax Court House, but the particulars are not given.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—A scout returned after two days' stay at Harper's Ferry, and reports that quantities of provisions have been taken there from the Maryland side.

Army officers believe that unless the Harper's Ferry forces retreat, they will be surrounded within a week.

The number of troops on the heights overlooking Harper's Ferry are less than 1,000, having a battery of forty guns. The troops there speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but they will fight hard.

No troops have yet been sent from Chambersburg.

The following is a portion of the dispatch received by Messrs. Sweeney & Baugh, of the Merchant's Exchange:

NEW YORK, June 28.—California dry hides fallen to 17c. No demand.

Sailed—ship *Caroline*, Reed, for San Francisco.

Three more prizes, laden with tobacco, arrived here yesterday.

Alexandria is strongly fortified by the Unionists.

No further invasion of Virginia will take place at present.

The Banks of New York hold ten millions of specie belonging to Southern capitalists since the blockade of the South.

Business in the North has greatly revived.

Prospects of a speedy peace are good.

Gen. Butler has declared negroes belonging to Secessionists contraband of war, if captured. Slaves owned by Union men, if escaped, will be returned.

Two large guns were brought down from Benicia on Wednesday evening, which were placed on board the steamship *Golden Age*, that left here for Panama on Tuesday last.

FOR UTAH.—It is rumored on the streets that General Sumner has ordered the Flying Artillery now at the Presidio, to proceed at once to Carson City. There are many surmises relative to the movement, but the general officer keeps his own counsel and is undoubtedly acting for the best.

REVENUE CUTTER.—In consequence of the repairing of the cutter *Marcy*, the steamer *Santa Cruz* has been procured by the Government for revenue purposes. Her name has been changed to *Gen. Sumner* and the armament of the *Marcy* has been transferred to her. She will be commanded by Capt. Wm. C. Pease.

NEW FEATURE IN CHINADOM.—The China residents of this place, says the San Andreas *Independent*, are organizing in associations represented by merchants, builders and mechanics of all sorts, who intend hereafter to keep their loose change among their own countrymen.

A CONTINUOUS STRING.—Last week we traveled over the new turnpike road between Placerville and El Dorado, and in a distance of eight miles we passed nineteen large wagons heavily loaded with merchandise for Carson Valley. At the same time there were nearly 300 wagons of the same sort on the road between Sacramento and this city.—*Ib.*

SOME TRAVEL.—A gentleman who arrived here from Carson Valley last Saturday evening, reports that he met and counted seventy-two wagons between Strawberry Valley and this city, on their way to different parts of Nevada Territory. From this, people abroad can judge somewhat of the Washoe movement over the Placerville route.—*Central Californian.*

FLAGS.—The Jerseymen of this city have procured a beautiful American flag which is to be presented to the New Jersey Brigade of Volunteers now in the Federal service. It will be sent by the steamer tomorrow. The former residents of Charlestown, Mass., are also preparing a flag for the Charlestown Volunteer Artillery Company, and the Bangor, Me., people are doing the same thing for their friends in the volunteer organization in that city.

A FLAG BY THE LADIES.—The ladies of Birchville are engaged in the manufacture of a splendid American flag, 20 by 30 feet, which is to be placed on a pole 220 feet high, raised in that place and saluted on the morning of the Fourth of July next. The flag has been gotten up by subscription, under the auspices of Mrs. J. Thompson and several other patriotic daughters of the village.—*San Juan Press.*

THE FLAG AT COLUSA.—The Board of Supervisors of Colusa county lately passed an order that the Sheriff procure an American flag and have a flag-staff erected for the same above the Court House; and that the flag be hoisted on every public day made so by the statutes, and on every Court day. So the Stars and Stripes are to float over one more Breckinridge citadel in California.

LIME, LUMBER AND LEATHER.—Large quantities of lime are now being shipped to San Francisco, where there is a heavy demand for the article. The schooners *Alfred Adams* and *S. D. Baily* are kept busy in getting all they can to the city in the shortest space of time.

The lumber trade is unusually brisk if we may judge from the great number of teams which daily pass through town.

The tanneries are pushed to their utmost capacities to supply the demand for Leather, and are all doing their utmost to fill their orders.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The Visalia *Delta* informs us that a new mining district has been discovered by Col. Russ of the New World Exploring Company, and Dr. George, of Visalia. It embraces a large extent of country, east of Owens' River. Dr. George has shown the editor specimens from the lode taken up by the New World Company, which is situated about 17 miles from the head of Owens' Lake, and four miles east of Owens' River. In the course of a few days several tones of the ore will pass through Visalia, on its way to San Francisco, where it will be thoroughly tested. The Doctor is confident that the ore is very rich.

SETTLED AT LAST.—The fierce war which has been urged for a long period in Tuolumne county between two rival ditch companies, has at last been terminated. The Secretary of the Tuolumne County Water Company, in consequence, publishes the following card in the Columbia *Times:*

DEAR SIR:—You will please discontinue the further publication in your paper, of the notice headed "One Thousand Dollars Reward" published since about the 13th day of October last, by order of the Board of Trustees of the T. C. W. Co.

Having made arrangements for the immediate and complete repairs of our ditches and flumes, we trust that Columbia and vicinity may be ever abundantly supplied with water—and that hereafter generous sentiments and feelings of confidence may be entertained among all classes of our citizens.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WHO IS TO DO IT?—There are four hundred and thirty-one unfortunate patients in the State Insane Asylum. There are not five Bibles for that whole number; and yet many would love to read's God's word. Who is to supply the yearning need? Secretaries of Bible Societies take notice! Ladies' Relief Society will please see that secretaries do their duty.

CHAS. W. YOUNG,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, CUTLERY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
Kelsey's Block, Commercial st., near Pine,
NEVADA CITY.
Watches Carefully Repaired and Jewelry Made to Order.
ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED.
[je13-3m]

GIRLS' SCHOOL.
THE FIRST TERM of the second year of the Girls' School, taught in the school room of the Howard Street Church (Rev. Mr. Willey's), will commence on
Monday, June 10th.
The high character of this School for excellence and thoroughness, during its first year, commends it to all who seek for private tuition for their daughters.
[my30-6t]

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers,
NO. 507 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
We invite the especial attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
and to our superior facilities for *filling orders* and procuring *Home and Foreign Publications*, at the shortest possible notice.
☞ Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.
Our Own and Publishers' Catalogues furnished Gratis.
6 sm3p. mh7

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potash—is purely as represented, and made in strict accordance with pharmaceutical formula, and is strictly guaranteed free from spirits, mercury and arsenic, which cannot be said of any other known preparation of its kind. As a good and reliable taste alterative, it is unequaled. It quickly removes from the system all morbid and impure matter—Mercury, Lead and Arsenic. For all chronic diseases, there is no other remedy extant that will, or does cure, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Gout, Lumbago, Pimples on the face or body, Neuralgia, Pains in the joints, Chronic Sore Eyes, Spring Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Skin and Kidneys, as quick and sure, as HALL'S Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potass.
For sale everywhere, for One Dollar. Bottles sent by express to any address for Five Dollars.
The best Purifier of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla.
R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors.
Nos. 531 and 532 Clay st., San Francisco.
[my9]

DR. W. W. WARD
DEVOTES HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY to diseases of the throat and air passages, among which are Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc., etc.
Office on Bush street, opposite Dr. Scott's church.
fe21

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. ap24-3m

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
my10-1y

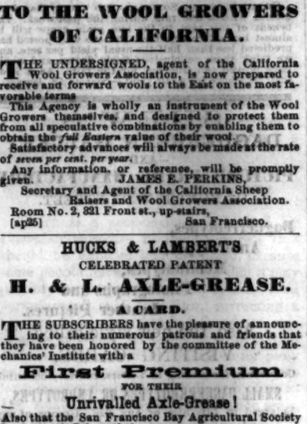
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAY, GRAIN AND WOOD.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the interest of Mr. Sherman in the late concern of
SHERMAN & DUTTON,
will continue the above business at the same place,
Pier 7, Stenart Street, near Mission.
San Francisco, May 14, 1861.
[my16-3m] HENRY DUTTON.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, agent of the California Wool Growers Association, is now prepared to receive and forward wools to the East on the most favorable terms
This Agency is wholly an instrument of the Wool Growers themselves, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations by enabling them to obtain the *full Eastern* value of their wool.
Satisfactory advances will always be made at the rate of *seven per cent. per year.*
Any information, or reference, will be promptly given. JAMES E. PERKINS,
Secretary and Agent of the California Sheep Raisers and Wool Growers Association.
Room No. 2, 321 Front st., up-stairs,
[ap25] San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
First Premium
FOR THEIR
Unrivalled Axle-Grease!
Also that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
Home Manufacture
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title,) the demand for the
Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired of being the best and CHEAPEST Lubricating medium for Carriage-wheels, etc., ever introduced in California. HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Natoma street, San Francisco.
☞ For sale everywhere. ap25-3m

UNION BOOK STORE.
ALLEN & SPI-ER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous
BOOKS & STATIONARY.
Sunday School Books from the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.
New No. 549 (old No. 143) Clay Street, just below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. R. ALLEN. R. P. SPI-ER.
ap4



PHŒNIX WORKS.

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF Doors, Shutters, Sash Vaults, Prison Cells, Railings, Gratings, Balconys, Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work.
A large assortment of second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.
All orders promptly attended to.
No. 706 Battery street, near Pacific,
mh21 SAN FRANCISCO.

The Vermont Mower
AND COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1861.
The attention of Farmers is invited to the Celebrated Vermont Reaper and Mower, which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, convenience and thoroughness of work.
The high estimation in which this Machine is held by those farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation, that, with the late improvements it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.
Some points of excellence and peculiar advantage which this Machine has over others, are as follows:
1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the work.
3d. When the Machine moves to the right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
5th. The whole weight of the Machine is on the wheels where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back away from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the Machine, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and easily as any two wheeled cart.
9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction and a boy can manage it easily.
10th. It has no side draft.
11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of cutter-bars and sickles, one for mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping, which with other improvements should command the attention of every farmer.
☞ We invite Farmers wishing a Machine to call and see before purchasing.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.
210, (Old No. 99) Washington St., near Front.
April 8th. SAN FRANCISCO.

BETTER THAN PRESTON & MERRILL'S
—AND—
AT LESS PRICES,
BOARDMAN'S
Challenge Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.
If not satisfactory, the money will be returned.
For sale by all Jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS, 50 California street.
☞ Who will also act as Commission Agent for purchasing all kinds of Goods. my9

CAKES! CAKES!!
POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT
CAKES!
ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.

AMBROSE'S
NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
RESTAURANT
AND
ICE CREAM SALOON,
EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET,
BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER,
No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. mh13

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS
Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers
The Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-3mis Proprietors.

ESMERALDA, MONO,
—AND—
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.
ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their
"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"
at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.
Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

Pacific Insurance Agency,
N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,
McLEAN & FOWLER,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE
AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,
Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:
FIRE.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co.....Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co.....Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co....Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
MARINE.
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.
ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE, IN
Columbian Insurance Co.....New York
Neptune Insurance Co.....New York
Anchor Insurance Co.....New York
LIFE.
United States Life Insurance Co.....New York
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.
E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER.
mh30-3m

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolongs life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists,
143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
F. B. BABY,.....Commander,
Will Leave Webster Street Wharf,
FRIDAY.....31st inst., 1861,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.
Keeps a large and varied stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.
Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
Which above all others are suited to family use. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and WARRANTED for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mch18-4f T. W. STROBRIDGE.

NO. D. ARTHUR.....WM. H. ARTHUR.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
OF ALL KINDS.
1861.
REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.
We now offer for sale the celebrated
New York Reaper and New York Reaper and Mower.
Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.
We have sold the above make of Machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.
Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861 Said to be the best single Mower ever made.
Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER. Alight draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.
Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.
BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES.
SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.
REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes).
Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Swaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills (for grinding feed—best in use), Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Box Scrapers, etc., etc.
All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
mh21-3m San Francisco.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH'S
BENSLEY
WATER CURE,
Corner Stockton and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ENTERED APRIL 1, UPON ITS SECOND YEAR in San Francisco. As an enterprise, it far exceeded the anticipations of its physician, and most sanguine friends, which has warranted Dr. Smith in fitting up two more Bath Rooms, one exclusively for gentlemen, the other for ladies, at an extensive outlay, with Baths in their combinations entirely original, not to be found elsewhere in this or the Atlantic States. The Institution has now four Bathing Rooms, which pleasantly accommodate all the healing departments of a first-class Hydropathic Establishment.
Our Cure and Home is located in one of the most
Healthy, Pleasant and Convenient
portions of the city.
The house contains thirty rooms, which are light, airy, and pleasant, and are at present filled with boarders and patients, all occupied. But boarders will give way this coming season, as they did last, to patients.
If the Invalids of California could but know the healthful advantages to be derived from a few weeks Board and Treatment in this Cure, we could not accommodate one in twenty who would seek admission.
Dr. Smith hesitates not to say that in the two and a half years that he has practiced in this State he has cured a greater number of "confirmed invalids," "bed-ridden" females, persons given up as incurable by other physicians, than any other practitioner in California.
Dr. Smith was the first graduate of the HYDROPATHIC COLLEGE to establish and conduct a Water Cure on the Pacific Coast, according to the theory and practice of the Hydropathic Professors, and if Invalids or their friends desire to consult a more rational system than has been presented to them by the "Old School," they may be assured that Barlow J. Smith, M. D., is the best Hydropathic authority in the State.
Consultations and Examinations free.
Circulars sent, free of postage.
We give five weeks' Board and Treatment for $100, or $25 per week, if the person remains a less time.
ap11-3m

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE

C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion.)
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American

THE FARM.

THE OLD GRIST MILL.

The grist mill stands beside the stream,
With bending roof and leaning wall,
So old that when the winds are wild
The miller trembles lest it should fall;
But moss and ivy never sere
Bedeck it o'er from year to year.

The dam is steep, and welled green;
The gates are raised, the waters pour,
And tread the old wheel's slippery steps,
The lowest round forevermore;
Methinks they have a sound of ire,
Because they cannot climb it higher.

From morn to night, in autumn time,
When heavy harvests load the plains,
Up drives the farmer to the mill.
And back anon with loaded wains;
They bring a heap of golden grain,

The mill inside is dim and dark,
But peeping in the open door,
You see the miller fitting round,
And dusty bags along the floor;
And by the shaft and down the spout
The yellow meal comes pouring out.

And all day long the winnowed chaff
Floats round it on the sultry breeze,
And shineth like a settling swarm
Of golden-winged and belted bees;
Or sparks around a blacksmith's door,
When bellows blow and forges roar.

I love my pleasant, quaint old mill!
It minds me of my early prime;
'Tis changed since then, but not so much
As I am, by decay or time;
Its wrecks are mossed from year to year,
But mine all dark and bare appear.

I stand thus by the stream of life:
The mighty current sweeps along,
Lifting the flood-gates of my heart
It turns the magic wheel of song,
And grinds the ripening harvest brought
From out the golden field of thought.

R. H. STODDARD.

A CHAPTER ON BEANS.

There are several distinct families of the bean. The English Dwarf, and Dwarf or Snap, are those generally used for the garden. Of the different varieties of the former, the Broad Windsor is esteemed the best. The Dwarf or Snap bean comprises some twenty or more varieties. Of these we prefer the Early Valentine, Early China, Early Nonpareil, Yellow Six Weeks, and the Refugee, or One Thousand to One. Of the pole or running beans, the London Horticultural, Scarlet Running, Large and Small White Lima flourishes well. The Kidney has superseded all others for field planting.

All kinds of soil, from the stiffest clay to the loosest sand, produce beans, though a light gravel, somewhat abounding with stone, is the most suitable. In a clay soil they do not ripen so well, or show so pure a white, and are liable to mould and rot. In rich loamy soil they run to vines considerably.

In preparing the ground, it is important to have the soil loose and mellow to the depth of several inches, and to keep the most fertile part of it on top. Chip-dung, guano, bone-dust, lime, ashes, charcoal, and plaster are good fertilizers, and should be added freely if the land be poor. The most desirable field-bean is of small size, plump, round, and of white color.

In the more Northern States, where corn does not grow so rank as to shade them, it will answer to plant beans with corn; otherwise it is not best to do so. A quart will plant four hundred hills of garden beans. For field beans, the amount of seed usually allowed per acre of hills is one bushel. A little more is required for drills, and when sown broadcast at least two bushels per acre are needed. Planting by drills is the favorite method of those wishing to make the most of their ground. When they are sown brodcast, no after culture can take place, and consequently the crop is liable to be lessened by the growth of weeds. Two or three times through the season the cultivator should be passed up and down through the rows or hills, to keep down the weeds and stir the soil. They also need a slight hilling.

In England the practice of topping just as the blossoms are set, is practiced by many, who claim that by so doing the quality is improved, quantity increased, and they are made to ripen sooner. The London *Agricultural Gazette* strongly recommends this practice.

The Lima are unquestionably the best of the pole beans. In cold latitudes they can be started in hot-beds if desirable, and then be removed to the garden. The ground should be well worked and made rich by fertilizing matter. The poles should be put down in rows four feet apart, distant from each other three feet, and inclining to the south a little, in order to give them the full benefit of the sun. Sun-flowers should not be used for pole purposes; as they grow so much faster than the vines, they are liable to pull them up. Select the beans which are indented, planting them with the eyes downward. Six beans are sufficient for a hill, and if they all come up, remove two of the poorest plants. They should not be allowed to run up twelve or fifteen feet on the poles. In such cases the upper half of the vine is practically useless, there not being sufficient strength in the plants to ripen pods so high up before the frost sets in. When they have grown to seven or eight feet high, they should be pinched. This is not so essential for warmer latitudes. It is not necessary to wait until they have become fully ripe and are ready to shell out before harvesting them. As soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, and the beans have become moderately hard, they should be pulled and stacked loosely, where they will ripen perfectly, and be as full, hard plump, and heavy, as if suffered to remain longer in the field, running the risk of being nipped with the frost and "shelled out." Seven to twelve bushels per acre is a fair yield when planted with corn, and twenty to twenty-five bushels when planted alone.

The following table by Einhof exhibits their nutritive matter as compared with other grain: Wheat 47 lbs. to the bushel, beans 45, rye 39, barley 33. The relative proportion of beans to other provisions consumed by the army, is shown by the following report from head-quarters. The figures indicate the daily consumption of five thousand men: Fresh beef, 6500 lbs.; bread, 6500 lbs.; sugar, 600 lbs.; coffee, 300 lbs.; salt, 4 bush.; beans, 13 bush.

Mouldy beans may be restored and made fit for use, if not very bad, by rinsing well in hot water and carefully drying.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

FLAXSEED SYRUP.

This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus:—Boil one ounce of flaxseed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons, and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and want of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic. Let this simmer slowly for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wineglassfull whenever the cough is troublesome. This syrup has proved the most efficacious of cough syrups in the experience of ourselves and many friends. It has even given relief to consumptive patients, alleviating the soreness of the chest, and strengthening the stomach and lungs. We have known a quart of it to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours with good effect, care being taken to avoid draughts, &c.—*Household Journal.*

FEED BONES TO THE HENS.—If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge, on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefited by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle will adhere to the bones.—*Homestead.*

PRUNING GOOSEBERRIES AND CORRANTS.—The spring pruning of gooseberries and currants, if not done already should be performed immediately. To do this properly, it is necessary to begin when the plants are very young, and then when carefully and judiciously treated, handsome plants may be raised of almost any desired shape. The finest flavored fruit is produced on the spurs of the old wood, but the largest on the young wood of the previous summer. The English mode of pruning is usually adopted, but we doubt if it is the best for this climate, all things considered.

A DURABLE PAINT FOR OUTDOOR WORK.—To a quantity of charcoal add a quantity of litharge as a drier, to be well levigated with linseed oil, and when used to be thinned with good boiled linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ocher, an excellent green is produced, which is preferable to the bright green frequently used on the out-of-door work, as it does not fade with the sun.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

WAR AND COMMERCE.

The intelligence now constantly reaching us from abroad, is not adapted to inspire confidence in commercial circles. Both in the old world and in the new, preparations for war are proceeding upon a gigantic scale. A deep feeling of uncertainty and apprehension pervades the nations. All departments of trade languish except such as relate chiefly to the equipment and provisioning of armies, or the construction of fortresses and navies. The expenditures for these purposes are immense, absorbing a vast amount of capital, which is thus diverted from the regular channels of trade and applied to objects yielding no revenue. The indebtedness of national exchequers, which has been steadily increasing of late years, is in a fair way to be greatly augmeuted; for the leading powers of Europe at the present moment are in such circumstances as to render a further issue of Government securities imperative, either to meet the exigences of the hour, or such as are seen to be impending. Even Spain is meditating an outlay of £20,000,000 for national defenses and warlike purposes; and the poor "sick man" Turkey asks for a pittance of £8,000,000 to sustain his tottering throne. Turning to our own country we behold the spontaneous offering of millions for the support of Government in the prosecution of war already begun; and the national animosity enkindled to such a degree as betokens a protracted and fearful struggle.

What great political problem is to be elucidated by these mighty movements it is not our purpose to enquire; but as touching upon the interests of trade and commerce they challenge our regard, and cannot fail to be attended with marked results. War is not only unproductive but eminently wasteful. The firing of a Columbiad may sink the ship of an enemy with all its costly armament, but certainly adds nothing to the riches of the world. The bombardment and burning of a great city may be a skillful and brilliant achievement, but the loss of the enemy and the expense of conquering him are both abstracted from the general wealth. Nothing tends more rapidly to exhaust the resources of a nation than war; France, under Louis XIV, was reduced by it to bankruptcy; Prussia, under Frederick the Great, was ruined; Spain, after the lapse of half a century, is but just recovering from the utter prostration caused by foreign and domestic strife.

But, not to multiply examples, although this is the manifest tendency of war, it is nevertheless possible for nations to increase in wealth despite its adverse influences. Such has been the case with England during all her wars since the beginning of the eighteenth century; while her public debt has augmented vastly, the productive energies of her people have developed an aggregate of wealth far surpassing the waste of war. And yet that waste remains a monstrous chasm in her prosperity, and a burden upon her industry to the present hour. Although the skill of her rulers and the patriotism of the nation have converted it nominally into a species of productive value representing a large amount of the floating wealth of the kingdom, we cannot forget that the interest upon the national debt of England sheorbs about three-fifths of her revenue; requiring taxation for that purpose alone to the extent of $150,000,000 per annum. Doubtless she has an equivalent in national greatness acquired—in power and renown—but these are values not to be estimated in the conventionalities of the Bourse.

The prospect of civil war in the United States has exerted a most depressing influence upon the manufacturing distric of England. Some of the establishments engaged exclusively in American trade have been closed altogether, others are working but three or four days in the week; heavy failures are announced; and, in short, a once extensive and profitable trade has suddenly dwindled to insignificant proportions. True, the Morrill Tarif has borne an important agency in this disastrous result—it began the work—but the general impression that it would remain in force only for a brief period had ameliorated its influence, when the arming of squadrons gave premonition of a more dreaded evil.

The effect of war upon our National interests is rapidly developing. The decline of manufactures, and general stagnation of trade, are but the beginning of troubles. The withdrawal of great numbers from the various departments of productive industry, while the necessary consumption is undiminished, will no doubt tend to reduce stocks and enhance prices. As an offset to this, however, should hostilities be prolonged, we may expect a stringent money market as war progresses and capital is absorbed by it; and especially should confidence in our securities held abroad be so impaired as to cause their return in any considerable amount. The exports of the country will be materially curtailed, and we shall be more dependent upon foreign supplies; hence, the balance of trade will ultimately fall against us, and the tide of specie begin to ebb.

The internal losses of the country will be very great. As the war is intestine all the damage resulting from it, in the destruction of property, credit, commerce and human life, will fall upon the nation. The estimated indebtedness of the Southern to the Northern States is about $30,000,000, a large portion of which will doubtless be cancelled by confiscation; such is the temper and spirit of the Southern leaders. Already we read of seizures, and confiscations, and stop laws, and suspensions legalized, and all the judicial paraphrenalia of vindictive and embittered strife. Even should such means as these not be resorted to, the impoverishing results of war will do the work, and wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin may be looked for. Entangling collisions with foreign powers are also to be apprehended; our latest advices foreshadow contingencies of this nature and bid us be on our guard. When the "war path" is once entered who can reveal its issues!

For ultimate eventualities, however, we have no fears. The dreadful ordeal will be passed triumphantly. Our country is rich; her resources are inexhaustible; her people active, intelligent enterprising, irrepressible. Her career of prosperity may be checked, and millions of property sacrificed; but with such elements of power inherent her progress cannot long be hindered. Meanwhile, let prudence be the watchword of commercial men.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., that on and after the first day of December, 1860, a permanent green light would be exhibited at the outer end of Glenelg jetty, gulf of St. Vincent, South Australia, instead of the red and white occasional light hitherto shown.

The light is a *fixed* green light, elevated 29 feet above the level of the seat at high water, visible in all directions seaward, and should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

The position of the light is in lat. 34 deg. 59 min. 30 sec. S., long. 138 deg. 32 min. E. of Greenwich.

Vessels anchoring off Glenelg jetty should bring the light to bear S. by W. and anchor in not less than 5 fathoms. Coasters may approach the end of the jetty very closely; but care should be taken to avoid a shoal patch, on an oyster bank, lying about a mile to the southward of the Township. There is a depth of 10½ feet at the end of the jetty at low water spring tides.

The bearings are magnetic. Variation, 5 deg. 20 min. East in 1861.

Also, that in the lighthouse on the Morro of St. Jago de Cabo, lat. 19 deg. 57 min. 29 sec., and long 69 deg. 43 min. 13 sec. west, west of Cadiz, the light that formerly existed there had been replaced by a 4th order lens of the system of Fresnel, showing a revolving white light with flashes at intervals of two minutes. The light is elevated about 223 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen under ordinary circumstances of weather at a distance of about 21 nautical miles.—*Ib.*

POST OFFICE AND RESTAURANT AT BEHRING'S STRAITS.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, (S. I.) informs us that letters, papers and parcels for whalers cruising in the Arctic Ocean are to be sent on shore at East Cape, and placed in charge of an old Indian chief residing there, who is reputed to be kind hearted and hospitable; feasting his visitors on deer's meat, and walrus steak fried in seal blubber, with choice right whale oil as a drink.—*Ib.*

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.

This is an association of some of our wealthiest citizens on a Board of Underwriters for Marine risks, upon the plan of Lloyd's at London. It is not an incorporated Company. At present it consists of ten persons of well known and acknowledged ability in business matters, and representing capital to a large amount. The number may be increased hereafter, and doubtless will be, as acceptable names are presented; but it is the policy and intention of the present subscribers to exercise a rigid scrutiny in regard to every member of the association, and to admit or retain none who do not add strength and weight to the Board. An entrance fee of $500 is required of every member. The affairs of the Board are managed by a monthly committee of three, but each member subscribes all risks for himself, and is responsible only for the amount of his subscription. At present no risks are taken which are not satisfactory to all, and every individual member takes an equal portion. In this they differ from the London Lloyd's, and we think they may find it advantageous to modify the practice hereafter. A party seeking insurance through them must be satisfied with the responsibility of every individual composing the association; for if one fails he has no recourse upon the rest for the amount of risk assumed by that one. The Board have adopted a regular tariff of premiums, which serves as a guide to the managing committee, and is changed from time to time as circumstances may require. In another respect they differ from Lloyd's at London: all premiums are paid in cash at the time of effecting insurance instead of being carried to account. To this there can be no objection. If the cash rule were extended to every department of business, it would be far better for the community.

This increase of insurance facilities of a home character is an encouraging feature in our affairs. In former years we have paid a tribute of millions to companies abroad, and that, too, without being always sure that they were solvent; although of some there can, of course be no doubt—they have weathered the storms of ages. But we particularly commend the plan of this new Board. Hitherto, the personal liability clause in our Constitution, making every individual liable for all, has hindered, though it has not entirely prevented the formation of corporate companies for insurance purposes; but the method of Lloyd's obviates all that difficulty and furnishes, at least, an equal guarantee against loss. We intend in a future number to give some account of London Lloyd's, the great prototype of this California Association.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

The following is a copy of the act to amend the provisions of the 56th section of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage approved March 2, 1799:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign port, in any ship or vessel, at the expiration of eight working days, if the ship or vessel shall be less than three hundred tons burden, and within twelve working days, if it be of three hundred tons burden and less than eight hundred, and within fifteen days, if it be of eight hundred tons burden and upwards, after the time within which the report of the master or person having charge or command of such ship or vessel is required to be made to the collector of the district, if there shall be found any goods, wares or merchandise other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the collector shall take possession thereof; but with the consent of the owner or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel in which the same may be imported, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, may be taken possession of by the collector, after one day's notice to the collector of the district.—Approved Mar. 2, 1861.—*Ib.*

GRAIN CROPS IN SONOMA.—This county has been blessed with a fine rain during the past week. The benefit of this rain to the late grain crops will be almost beyond calculation. Persons well posted had predicted less than half the usual yield per acre, and we think these conclusions fairly drawn, and would have proved too true, but for the rain. As it is we shall now hope for a fair yield.—*Sonoma Co. Journal.*

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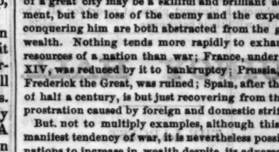

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The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have
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in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying
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READ! READ!!
From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860
A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.
Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year ago, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machines, has now discarded their use altogether, and adopted this.
For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.
While, therefore, we abate none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves, and give it a fair examination, without prejudice.

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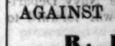

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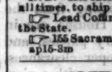

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